

The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 49 NO. 6

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1916

PRICE THREE CENTS

ST. ANNES' CHURCH

Faithful Sunday School Work Merits Recognition

BISHOP KINSMAN WILL VISIT
February 6th. The Fifth Sunday after The Epiphany. Divine service: Holy Communion and sermon, 10.30. Sunday School session, 11.45. Evening Prayer and address, 7.30. Service on Wednesday evening, 7.30. Meetings:—The Parish Guild on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at St. Anne's Rectory. The Junior Auxiliary on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the Parish house.

Service in St. Mary's Chapel, Townsend, Del., at 3.30 P. M.

The Rt. Rev. F. J. Kinsman, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese will visit St. Anne's Parish, on Sunday, April the second, at the morning service. The Fourth Sunday in Lent.

Bishop Kinsman will be out of Wilmington all of February and March. In addition to appointments in Kent and Sussex counties for six weeks he will make a trip west, spending two weeks in Grand Rapids, Mich.; Chicago and Milwaukee. He is to hold a mission during the early part of Advent in Wilmington.

The 'Clericus' of the Diocese will meet in Wilmington, at the Hotel du Pont, on Tuesday, February 8th. The topic at this meeting will be a 'Social Hour'. The Clergy will be the guests of the Rev. Messrs. William H. Laird and R. M. Trappnell, of Wilmington, Del.

The work of our faithful Sunday School staff merits recognition. But we note the absence of a number of the children. The one thing we desire most at present in connection with this part of the Church work is, that not a few parents might more fully awake to the importance of the Sunday School work, and might impress upon their children the virtue of greater regularity. If parents are indifferent their own children will be the losers.

God does not wish us to think too much of ourselves individually. Conceit hinders moral and spiritual growth. We are not any single one of us indispensable. When we have done all, we can say to Him, "We are unprofitable servants." But our Father in Heaven wants us to think enough of ourselves, enough to realize that every bit of good we do is some help. If we say "I cannot do much in the Kingdom of God, in the world, in the Church, and therefore, I will do nothing," we make ourselves nobodies in the Kingdom of Heaven on earth, in the Church. But if we say, "Even if I can do little in the Church, I am going to do that," we make ourselves somebodies in the Church, and to be somebody in the Church is to be somebody in the Kingdom of God, on earth, is to be better than to be nothing in the Church and Everybody in the world.

Bethesda Church Notes

Feb. 6th. The revival services closed on Monday night after a three weeks' aggressive campaign. The spiritual life of the membership was quickened and ten persons professed conversion. The Pastor and Miss Minnie F. Shay labored faithfully and while we had hoped that there might be larger visible results we praise the Lord of the harvest for the help and blessing received. The cottage prayer meetings were an outstanding feature of the campaign, and a vast amount of good. Miss Shay is a consecrated toiler, whose work God honors. She left town Wednesday for evangelistic service in New York state. Our prayers and best wishes will follow her. Preaching on Sunday at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

Sunday School at 2 P. M. Let us have a full attendance.

Brotherhood Devotional meeting at 9.30 A. M.
Jr. League Saturday at 3 P. M.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, February sixth, 1916.
10.30 A. M. Public Worship and Sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.
6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic, Christian Endeavor Fidelity and Force. Matt. 25:31-46.
7.30 P. M. Evening Service with Sermon.

Wednesday, 7.30 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

Republican State Committee Meets

At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, held at the Young Men's Republican Club, Monday afternoon, Tuesday, April 11, was fixed as the date for holding the state convention to elect six delegates and six alternates to the Republican Convention. The state convention will be held in Dover.

The primaries for the election of delegates to the state convention will be held Saturday, April 8, and in conjunction with them new city and county committees will be named.

There was only one member of the state central committee absent from the meeting, and while the coming campaign was discussed, it was said that no business was transacted in addition to fixing the dates for the state convention and primaries.

NEW CENTURY CLUB

The monthly business meeting of the New Century Club was held on Tuesday afternoon, but little business was brought before the members but few of whom were present. In the absence of the president, Mrs. Pool, the first vice-president, Miss Green occupied the chair. A letter was read by the Secretary asking the consideration of the Club for the "Loan Fund" for the girls of the Women's College at Newark. The fund which the women hope to start will loan money to girls who are unable to pay their way through college without help. It will be loaned without interest until the girl is through college after which two per cent will be asked. Mrs. Hoffecker read a paper on "California Mission," written of the time prior to 1749, when the Jesuit priests did such good work with the Indians. The paper was written for the Philomathean Club of West Philadelphia.

Miss Hutchins read "Letters from a soldier in the Trenches," with names and places omitted.

Next week will be the time for the birthday party of the club, but the members were informed that the party will be unique in that the real "party" part of the party will be omitted, but the members are asked to be present to hear the "unique" program. The Club members hope to have a grand housewarming in May in their new Club home.

COCHRAN-WANNER WEDDING

Miss Alice N. Cochran, daughter of the late Dan V. Cochran, was married to Mr. Walter E. Wanner, of Hamburg, Pa., at the home of the bride's brother, Mr. Richard Cochran, near Warwick, Maryland, on Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock, by the Rev. Percy L. Donaghy, Rector of St. Anne's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Wanner is a graduate of Cornell University class of 1913, and is chief engineer in charge of the State Sanatorium, at Hamburg, Pa. The happy couple left on the evening train for a short honeymoon trip after which they will be at home to friends at Hamburg, Pa.

The following guests were present: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Price, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Woodall, Rev. and Mrs. P. L. Donaghy, Mrs. Nellie Lockwood, Mrs. Mabel Horsey, Eunice Horsey, Richard Cochran, Mary Cochran, Mrs. Phillipine Wanner, of Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. J. A. Hart, Jr., of Townsend, Del., Miss Edith P. Cochran.

Card Party for Building Fund

A delightful card party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Pool last Friday evening, by the members of the New Century Club, for the benefit of the Building Fund. In the first section, Mrs. F. P. Williams won the first prize and Miss Laura E. Willits, the second; F. P. Williams and Frederick Brady won the men's prizes. In the second section, Mrs. Frank J. Pennington, won the first prize and Mrs. C. Malcolm Cochran, the second; Mrs. Savage and Taylor Barnett, the men's prizes. Clara Brady and Merritt Lockwood won the prizes at the children's tables. Sixteen tables were filled. The sum of \$26.56 was cleared for the building fund treasury.

Pool's Orchestra gave some of their beautiful music while supper was being served.

A Pleasant Dance

A very pleasant dance was given by a few of the young people of town, in the old Red Men's room, in the Opera House, on Wednesday evening. Victrola music was furnished, and at 11.30 refreshments were served at Mrs. Weber's restaurant.

Those present were: Mrs. T. E. Lindsey, Mrs. Duval Gibbs, Misses Lulu Rathledge, Nellie Janvier, Mary and Lucy Griffith, Madeline Pennington, Mary Cochran, Elizabeth Lindsey, Messrs. Ira Savage, Taylor Barnett, Richard Cann, Harry and Carson Segelken, Merritt Lockwood, Benjamin Gibbs, Prof. Scotten, of Smyrna.

Entertained Sewing Circle

Misses Lena and Viola Weber very pleasantly entertained the members of the Sewing Circle on Wednesday evening at their home on Main street. After spending the evening with their fancy work and music, a delicious supper of fried oysters and other good things was served. Misses Weber's guests were: Mrs. Albert Hopkins, Mrs. D. W. Stevens, Mrs. T. S. Fouracre and her guest, Mrs. Frank Hertz, of Wisconsin, Mrs. J. Z. Crossland, Miss Elsie Jones, Miss Ada Scott, Miss Prudence Lewis, Miss Frances Simmons and Miss Marion Vinyard.

Sick Folks Are Recovering

B. Frank Gallagher is able to sit up, after suffering for weeks from a very severe attack of typhoid fever. Dr. E. G. Clark is ill with a bad attack of grip at his home on Cochran street. Isaac Davis has been sick at his home on Main street. Miss Nellie Rothwell is ill with pneumonia, but is somewhat better. Miss Laura Connellee is recovering from a severe attack of erysipelas. Miss Eliza Hurn is ill at her home on Cass street.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO
Mrs. H. A. Pool was a Philadelphia visitor this week.

Miss Nellie Ottwell has returned from a visit in Wilmington.

Miss Anna Denny spent last Saturday with friends in Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lee are visiting his sister, at Atlantic City.

Mr. Emory W. Hukill, of Wilmington, spent Saturday and Sunday here.

Miss Edith Eliason, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mrs. Purnell, of Snow Hill, Md., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Messick.

Miss Lelia Herbener, of Newark, was a Sunday guest of Miss Hannah Kirk.

Miss Alice Clark, near town, is the guest of Miss Mabel Cosden this week.

George I. Lockwood, of Philadelphia, spent last Sunday with his mother here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Fogel and daughter Laura, spent this week in New York City.

Bayard Vinyard and Jonathan Hukill have gone to Florida to spend several months.

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt N. Willits are spending the week at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Miss Emily Allee visited her aunt Mrs. Wilhelmina Collins, in Wilmington, during the past week.

Mrs. George H. Johnson has returned home after spending a week with friends in Virginia.

Mrs. J. B. Messick has returned home from a visit with her son, Dr. W. V. Messick, of Smyrna.

Mr. John English, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end with his son, Mr. John English and family.

Miss Marie Waltz, of Philadelphia, spent several days last week with Misses Lena and Viola Weber.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bragdon and little daughter, all of Wilmington, spent last Sunday with their relatives here.

Mrs. Curtis Millman and daughter, Dorothy, of Woodside, spent Wednesday with her mother, Mrs. Rosa Weber.

Mrs. T. S. Fouracre and Mrs. Frank Heisel have returned home after a visit with relatives in Milford and Frederica.

Mrs. John C. Stites, of Philadelphia, has been spending several days at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Warren S. P. Combs.

Mrs. Alexander Metten has been spending several days in Wilmington, the guest of her son, William F. Metten and family.

Mr. W. C. Jones, Jr., has accepted a position with the Remington Arms Co., at Eddystone, Pa., and expects to move his family to Chester in the near future.

The Transcript regrets to announce the serious illness of Mr. Alfred Green who is confined to his bed at the home of his daughter Mrs. W. W. Vansant, in Wilmington.

Mr. Harry Burris, manager of the Burris Garage here, has for the past two weeks been very ill at his home at Bear, but at this writing we are glad to state he is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Eliason, of Mt. Pleasant, have gone to Georgetown, South Carolina, for a visit with their daughter, Mrs. John Boyd and family. Mr. Eliason will return home next week but Mrs. Eliason will remain South until March.

Did Not See His Shadow

The groundhog did not see his shadow Wednesday, unless he got near a high powered gas or electric light, and this is not likely, for according to all reports Mr. Arcotom Monax, which is a pretty tough name to inflict on any kind of a hog, did not venture forth from his place of hibernation.

The groundhog evidently had a straight tip on the weather conditions and did not care to venture forth in rain, slush, sleet and snow. If there is anything in tradition, the backbone of winter is broken, whereas if the day had been sunny and the groundhog had been frightened back into his lair by his shadow there would be six weeks more of winter; but tradition is slightly knocked out of plumb for this occasion inasmuch as the groundhog did not venture forth, so one guess is as good as another concerning the variety of weather for the next few weeks.

Entertained Card Club

Miss Clara L. Willits entertained the members of the Wednesday card club, at her home near town on Wednesday afternoon. In spite of the very inclement weather, the guests enjoyed themselves immensely and the delicious "set-out" was a good ending for a pleasant afternoon. Miss Alberta Cochran won the first prize, Mrs. Warren S. P. Combs, the second, and Mrs. J. Gaylord Bragdon, the guests prize. Those present were: Mrs. C. Malcolm Cochran, Mrs. John C. Stites, Mrs. W. S. Combs, Mrs. Harry S. Brady, Mrs. G. Lindsey Cochran, Mrs. F. P. Williams, Mrs. J. G. Bragdon, Mrs. C. E. Pool, Mrs. Dorsey W. Lewis, Miss Alberta Cochran, Miss Helen Shalleross, Miss Laura Willits and Miss Clara Willits.

Y. W. C. A. A. PROGRESS

Throughout the United States Tuesday the Young Women's Christian Associations celebrated a golden jubilee. Coincident with this national recognition of the progress made by that organization during the last fifty years comes the appearance of a history of it, "Fifty Years of Association Work Among Young Women," a book written by Miss Elizabeth Wilson, executive of the secretarial department of the national board of that organization. Its four hundred pages, written in narrative style gives the condition of young women, the rise of Associations, and distinctive efforts to meet their needs, together with a study of the educational, religious, economic and other contemporaneous movements.

The object of the secretarial department of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, of which Miss Wilson is executive, is to make provision for proper leadership which shall secure the real objective of the association. The training centers conducted by the field committee according to place and with the help of the national secretarial department mean that no young woman need go to even her first position as a girls' secretary, membership secretary, industrial worker, etc., without some technical preparation.

Parent-Teachers' Association

The regular monthly meeting of the Parent-Teachers' Association was held in the Assembly room of the school on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock. The opening song "Our Delaware" was followed by a piano solo by Harriett Black and a recitation "The First Snowfall" by G. Burton Pearson, Jr. The minutes of the last regular meeting and those of the special evening meeting on January 14th, were read by the secretary.

A beautiful little song and dance was given by the following children from the first grade, Catherine Armstrong, Alice Jolls, Harry Newman and James Collins. The reading of the constitution and by-laws was followed by a piano solo by Percy Donaghy.

The president made an urgent appeal that all members should pay this year's dues on or before the meeting February 25th, as it is necessary to send the local apportionment to the State and National Treasurers in February. The next meeting will be held February 25th at 3 p. m.

Hot Lunches Rural Schools

The improvement in some rural schools in Delaware has been remarkable in the last three years. In almost every section, better schools are being built and equipped with modern conveniences. Sanitary heating and ventilation systems have been installed in twenty or thirty schools in Kent and Sussex counties during the last two years, and it will only be a question of a very short time when the old fashioned rounded wood stove will be a thing of the past in the country districts.

Vestibules have been built in almost all of the schools, and the school grounds have been kept in good shape and repair. The latest plan for improvement has been the introduction of hot lunches at the country schools for those who have to go some distance to their homes. The pupils are being taught to cook the lunches which are then sold at cost to the pupils.

Other Scraps of Paper.

We hear much and see too often evidences of the wrecking of parental control. Fathers and mothers do not hold and direct their children as they once did. The old home is not the center of the old influence. Why? Parents do not cultivate and communicate the spirit of the home. The impatient and irritable mother who is always telling a little daughter to be quiet ought to go into a dark room and listen to herself, and the domineering father who strives to repress the boyishness of his off-spring should say it into a phonograph and then have the machine talk back to him. Advice, preaching, praying, all the aids, offerings and supplicating are scraps of paper unless stamped with the spirit—the beautiful something that comes from the depths and brings with it its unpurchasable treasures.

Wilmington Chamber of Commerce

The Wilmington Chamber of Commerce directors last week re-elected John J. Satterthwaite as President, Joseph Bancroft and Frederick Brady were chosen Vice Presidents and Frank L. Connable Treasurer. A resolution was adopted urging Congress to exempt from compulsive pilotage barges which in tow of steam vessels navigated by Government pilots. W. D. Mullen, Josiah Marv, W. H. Speakman, A. R. Moore and W. S. Brown were appointed a committee to consider the erection on securing a Chamber of Commerce building.

Real Estate Sales

Mr. E. H. Beck, Real Estate Broker, has sold the farm belonging to Ralph E. Staats, of Smyrna, now tenanted by John Tarbutton, containing 109 acres to Henry L. Neff, for \$10,550. Also the farm of 40 acres belonging to Clayton Appleby, near State Road Station, to John L. Kirk, of Pennsylvania, for \$4,800.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY PLACES

This is Midwinter.

Valentine Day soon.

Days getting longer.

Old Sol getting stronger.

Groundhog Day Wednesday.

Getting acquainted with 1916.

Delaware River fishermen are hopeful of a good season for sturgeon, as there is prospect of a strong demand for caviar this season.

The recent protracted warm spell caused fears down the State for the coming year's fruit prospects as tending to bring on too early budding.

Francis A. Beckley, of Wilmington, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been placed on the company's retired list after 44 years of service.

In a rough and rather uninteresting basketball game the Wilmington Conference defeated Newark High School Friday night, by the score of 32 to 12.

Special Agent Frank Stout up to last week had collected a total of \$741,020.05 from delinquents in non-support cases tried in the City Court in Wilmington.

James Dorris, a railroad detective, arrested Mr. and Mrs. John E. Young, of near Port Penn, on the charge of the larceny of copper wire at Carlisle Pa. —Ex.

The automobile rural mail route from Middletown will be discontinued and two wagon routes established in its place. The salary has been raised to \$1200 each.

John Brown and Esau Johnson, negroes, arrested by State Detective McCoy for the alleged larceny of hides at St. Georges, were held for Court by Magistrate Sutton.

Unclaimed Letters.—The following list of letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office, for the week ending Jan. 27: Mrs. Mary C. Benson, Miss Emar Gieves, D. J. Brady.

James W. Poster, superintendent of the County Hospital, at Farnhurst, has turned over to the Levy Court more than \$700 received from the sale of products at the county farm.

Mr. James D. Davis, Jr., of Galena, Md., was in town Friday last, having a 1916 6-Cylinder Buick on exhibition, and while here, sold cars to Dr. E. M. Vaughn and J. C. Bragdon.

The Delaware College Athletic Council Tuesday night gave a dinner at the Hotel duPont to the 1915 football team, the men in college who have won their "D" in any line of sport and the 1915 Scrub football team.

At a meeting of the Law and Order Society on last Saturday afternoon, it was decided to change the name of the society to "The Better Government League." No meeting of the League will be held this week.

Mrs. Margaretta Jones, widow of the late William Jones, living on Anderson street, nearly 95 years old, had the misfortune on Tuesday, to fall in her yard and fracture one of her ribs. Mrs. Jones is the oldest resident of our town.

The steamer Clio, which for four years has made tri-weekly trips between Odessa and Philadelphia, has been sold to the Bush Freight line, of Wilmington, and will be used as a freight steamer between that city and Philadelphia.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Summit Bridge M. E. Church, will hold a supper in Carnegie's Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, February 9th and 10th. Proceeds for the benefit of the church. Oysters, poultry, ice cream, cake and home-made candy for sale.

Bishop Kinsman has announced a preaching mission in Sussex county, with services February 6 to 9, at Georgetown; February 23 to 24, Lewes and Milton; February 25, Delmar; February 27 to March 1, Seaford; February 27 to March 1, Bridgeville; March 22 to 26, Milford.

Many thousands of dollars for the relief of Jews in the war zones of Europe were collected in Wilmington, last Thursday, on the day set aside by President Wilson and Governor Miller. Pledges amounted to \$250,000. At one down town office building, persons who stood in line gave \$4,500 and \$30,000 came in checks and money orders through the mails. The sum collected by the many who stood on the street corners with tin contribution boxes has not been announced.

Trustees of the Poor Meet

The monthly meeting of the Trustees of the Poor was held at Farnhurst last Wednesday. The report of the superintendent showed a population of 254 divided as follows: white men, 143; women, 41; children, 4; colored men, 46; women, 14; children 1. Among the deaths at the institution during the month was that of Mary Guanan, aged 34 years, of Newark.

THE GET-TOGETHER SPIRIT

Every town that is a town has the get-together spirit. Merchants and farmers and the people in general, work together for a better town, better living conditions, better amusement and more personal freedom. Here are some rules for the get-togethers.

The town and the farming community cannot succeed without co-operation and mutual assistance.

Farmers should forget the wild charges of the d-magogues and consider their own interests in relation to the railroads and better railroad facilities.

Help the people of the adjacent towns to make the towns "alive." Don't have the nearest town to you a "dead" one.

Rural prosperity depends upon the ease with which shipments are made. No one likes a dead town.

Farmers should buy from home dealers. Keep your money in the community where it adds to the commercial life of everyone in town.

Every dollar the farmer pays into his adjacent town helps him; it adds to the value of his own holdings.

The town merchants should make the farmer welcome. Keep the things he wants to buy and sell them at a price which he can pay.

Make your town so live that people will want to come there to spend the week-end. People avoid the dead town. Don't let people tell you that a live town is doomed for prediction.

Prosperity to a great extent depends on the attractiveness of the town.

Let the farmer know that you are trying to help him as well as help your self.

The town merchant should advertise so that the farmer may know where he can buy his goods and come for them.

The farmer says to the local merchant, "Show me." Show him by advertising what you have to sell. Get together.

GIRLS PROPOSE THIS YEAR

1. Don't propose to a man who has thin lips. He will scorn you.
2. Don't propose to a man who has just a thin upper lip. He'll scorn you.
3. Don't propose to a man whose head runs straight up from the back of his neck. He neither loves home nor wife.
4. Don't propose to a man with a super critical eye. He'll make you sorry.
5. Don't propose to a man who has a restrained, quiet, indifferent manner or a purely selfish disposition.
6. Propose to a man who has full, but not too full lips. He will love you.
7. Propose to a man who has a good-sized bump at the base of his head. He's a good family man and loves wife and home.
8. If you love a man who has a twinkle in his eye, propose to him. You'll get him.
9. If you love a man, who has a frank open manner, you'll probably get him too.
10. If you want a money-maker get one whose forehead is broad and square and long. He will bring home the cash every time.

Use Printed Stationery

More and more farmers are using printed letter heads and envelopes. The use of such stationery is a cheap and effective way of giving personality and efficiency to correspondence. It is cheap advertising of your farm specialties and insures special attention to your letters and their contents. Letter heads neatly printed to give name, address, perhaps name of farm, a few farm specialties and even a small cut of farm if you choose, can be had at small cost. Envelopes to match can be added at a little above the cost of plain envelopes. The cost is paid in every letter mailed. The value of special attention given to a single letter may pay the entire cost. If you are a breeder of any class of farm live stock, or grow any special crop, or are selling farm seeds of any kind or variety, the advertising given by a well arranged letter head with many times pay the cost. Individual stationery is a mark of individuality and progress worth while whether your correspondence is large or small.

Marketing Co-Operation

The advantages of co-operation in the marketing of farm products are emphasized in the annual report of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization of the department which has just been published. "The conclusion seems warranted," says the report, that in communities where co-operation is practically applied to the farmer's business, the results obtained are far more satisfactory than those secured by individual methods. It is estimated that farmers' co-operative marketing and purchasing organizations will transact this year a total business amounting to more than \$1,400,000,000. Agricultural co-operation in the United States is, therefore, far more prevalent than is generally believed, but it is not yet upon a sufficiently strong business basis. The progress toward a sure and fair reward to the tiller of soil has been steady for several years.

THE TRANSCRIPT \$1.00 per year

DELAWARE COLLEGE

There Will Be Many Extension Lectures During February

EXPERIMENT STATION NEWS

The list of College Extension lectures for the month of February is as follows:—Conover, E., Private Life of the Romans, Appleton, Md., February 4; Dutton, G. E., The Poetry of the Civil War, Tuesday Club, Odessa, February 21; Pohl, F. J., King Lear, Avon Club, Felton, February 17; Sypher, W. O., Literature and Life, Washington Heights Club, Wilmington, February 3; Dickens and the Modern Reader, Tuesday Club, Odessa, February 7; Vaughn, E. R., The Schoolhouse as a Community Center, Seaford, January 28. An hour with Tennyson, Laurel, February 10; Whittier, A. C., The Chemistry of Everyday Life, Washington Heights Club, Wilmington, February 7.

EXPERIMENT STATION NEWS

Director H. Hayward gave an address before an independent Farmers' Institute in West Grove, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, January 29. On Friday, February 4, he went to Mount Hermon, Massachusetts, and from there, probably, to Maine.

The Horticultural School, conducted at Camden during the week, January 24-29, under the direction of Professor C. A. McCue and County Agent Pence, was very successful and largely attended. The average attendance at all the meetings was 42. There were as many as 65 in attendance at some meetings and never less than 22 at any of them. Those in attendance were the most successful fruit growers in Delaware. The benefit of this getting together will be very great.

On February 3, Professor McCue spoke before a Farmers' Institute in Seaford and on February 4, in Bridgeville.

Professor A. E. Grantham delivered a lecture in the College Extension Lecture in the College Extension Lecture Course at Appleton on February 4. On February 1, he addressed the Farmers' Institute at Laurel.

ST. JOHN'S DEBATE

A committee representing the two literary societies and the faculty is considering arrangements for a second debate with St. Johns to be held at Newark. This time Delaware will choose the question and St. Johns will choose the side. Our team lost in the first debate, but it was our first attempt for a number of years. This time we will go after them with renewed confidence and will take nothing less than victory.

SURVEYORS AT WORK

Surveyors from the office of Day and Klauder, Philadelphia, have been working this week, in co-operation with W. T. Wilson, of Newark, making a topographical map of the property of Delaware College, and the Women's College of Delaware. This is the first step in the series of improvements that are to be started with the coming of spring.

20TH ANNIVERSARY

On Friday evening last January 28th, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Conner, near Cecilton, was thrown open to their many friends in honor of the 20th anniversary of their marriage. The house was beautifully decorated, the predominating colors being pink and white.

Promptly at 6 o'clock the guests began to assemble in the dining room where a most bountiful supper was served, consisting of chicken salad, ham, potato salad, cranberries, pickles, biscuits, rolls, jelly, coffee, ice cream and cake.

Guests were present from Newark, Elkton, Chesapeake City, Smyrna, Kennedysville

THE EUROPEAN WAR A
YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Jan. 31, 1915.
Kaiser directed German assault on La Basse.
French zouaves and East Indians won the Great Dune west of Lom-bartzyde.
Turks were defeated near Sari-Kamish.
German submarine sank two British steamers in English channel.
Riots by the war party took place in Rome.

Feb. 1, 1915.
Germans evacuated Cernay and burned Alsatian towns as the French advanced.
Russians retook Borjow trench and captured many of German landsturm.
Severe cold hampered operations in Galicia.
Turks withdrew forces from Adrianople to defend Tchatalja.
German airmen dropped bombs on Dunkirk.
Official order issued in Germany reserving all copper and other metals used in war materials for the army.

Feb. 2, 1915.
Germans advanced, with heavy losses, southward toward the Vis-tula and eastward toward Bejoun and Ozelezwu.
German submarine attacked British hospital ship Asturias.
Men from Swedish warship were killed by a mine.
French aviators burned castle in Alsace where German staff officers were housed.
Second contingent of Australian troops reached Egypt.
Werner Horn, German, tried to blow up Canadian-Pacific railroad bridge over St. Croix river at Maine border and was arrested.
War relief clearing house for France and her allies organized in New York.

Feb. 3, 1915.
Germans tried to retake the Great Dune, Belgium.
Severe fighting at Westende.
Russians again poured into Hungary. Austrians yielding important positions.
Portugal sent reinforcements to Angola, Africa.
Many anti-British rebels in South Africa surrendered.
Turks tried to cross Suez canal and were routed by British.
British gunboats drove Turks back at Kurna.
German auxiliary sunk by British cruiser Australia off Patagonia.
Swiss troops fired on German airmen.

Feb. 4, 1915.
Von Hindenburg hurled 50,000 men at Russian lines near Warsaw. Germans evacuated Angola.
Turks defeated in two engagements at Suez canal.
British ships shelled Germans at Westende.
Germans proclaimed waters around Great Britain and Ireland a war zone and warned neutral vessels.
Steamer Aymeric sailed from New York with relief cargo form 12 states for Belgium.

Feb. 5, 1915.
Allies in strong offensive in Belgium.
Russians recaptured Gumine.
British captured many Turks.
Werner Horn sentenced to jail in Maine.
Allied airmen drove German general from Altkirch headquarters.

Feb. 6, 1915.
Russians shifted troops in East Galicia and Bukowina, looking for general German offensive.
Germans repulsed at Kakamas, Cape Colony.
Lusitania, warned of submarines, flew American flag in Irish sea.
British aviator sank German submarine.
Archives of Turkish government moved to Asia Minor.

WORTH KNOWING

Henry VIII was the first English sovereign to be styled "his majesty."
Serbia is particularly the country of centenarians. One man in every 2,550 has lived to be one hundred years old.
An Italian scientist has developed a method of identification of individuals by means of the veins in their hands.

A New York woman has invented a dining table for schools and institutions in the form of a ring, children being seated both inside and outside to save room.

Italian army engineers will sink a large number of artesian wells in an endeavor to convert a large area of desert land in Tripoli into an oasis by irrigation.

Flour made from the kernel of the cotton seed after the oil has been extracted has been found to have much food value.

Schuette, Mass., has won the prize offered by the Massachusetts Forestry association to the city or town in the state making the best showing in the planting of shade trees. Additional trees constituted the prize.

The wolf is at the door of the University of Oklahoma. This is no figure of speech, for the campus is said really to be infested by the beasts. It is an "allied" movement, including gray and black wolves and coyotes.

Hat pins have been invented in England with flexible points that can be returned into a hat after passing through it.

Electricity is generated by a wind mill so successfully at a German technical school that it is estimated that a similar plant could supply light and water for 100 persons at a cost of \$125 a year.

Machinery to sort oranges and lemons with running water, the idea being that sound fruit will sink and frost bitten float, has been patented and dedicated to the public by a California inventor.

NEITHER SIDE
ABLE TO WIN OUT

War Situation Described by Returned Ford Delegate.

BOTH BLAME UNITED STATES

Had Talks With Both British and German Officers and Civilians—Each Side Thinks It Would Have Won But For United States.

Annapolis, Md.—Two wrestlers locked in each other's embrace, unable to gain any decisive advantage, and hoping only that some one would step in and bring the contest to an honorable draw, was the comparison of the condition now prevailing in Europe made by Edgar T. Fell, son of Dr. Thomas Fell, president of St. John's College, this city, who was a member of the Ford peace party during its mission to Europe. Two matters have become the deep-seated convictions of Mr. Fell. One is that bitterness and rancor between the warring peoples has come to an end, and the other that none of the great nations which are at war is in any special danger of a serious lack of food or other necessities. He regards it as equally impossible that England can starve Germany out, or that Germany can inflict any serious injury on England.

Mr. Fell formed his opinion from first-hand information—observation while in Germany and talks with Germans and English people, and by statements of unprejudiced people who had spent much time in Germany during the war.

Each Blames United States.
He was himself a member of the party which traveled through Germany to Holland by way of Lubeck, Hamburg and Bremen, and he talked with German officers and civilians during nearly the whole of the 24-hour trip. It was particularly during this trip that he received the conviction that there was now no such intense bitterness toward the English as the Germans are alleged to feel.

"Both in Germany and England," Mr. Fell said, "you constantly hear the statement that the war would have been over except for the stand taken by the United States, but on both hands the statement is made without bitterness. The Germans believed that they would have won decisively before now, except for the fact that the Allies have been able to secure munitions from the United States. A very intelligent officer with whom I talked made this statement, and it reflects, I believe, the views of most of the German people. He did not contest the right of the United States to engage in this business, and simply said that it was Germany's misfortune that she was not able to import the same things from the United States."

"On the other hand, the English say that they would have compelled Germany to give in before now except for the refusal of the United States to accord her the right to stop foodstuffs the ultimate destination of which is Germany. There is no doubt that a very large traffic of this kind exists. Grain and other foodstuffs are shipped from the United States, unloaded at Danish, Swedish and Norwegian ports and shipped to Germany from those countries. England is desperately anxious to put a stop to this traffic and feels that the United States should not interfere with her."

Cannot Starve Germany.

"I do not believe that Germany is in any serious danger of starvation or even serious inconvenience for lack of foodstuffs. My experience and that of many other Americans is that about the only thing which has increased notably in price is eggs. It is true that Germany has regulated the use of bread and meat, but this is only in line with her policy, and making certain that the use of German things are going along as these things is in keeping with the means of production. Everywhere in usual. For instance, I know that the Kaiser was at the opera in Berlin two days before he was reported in England as being desperate by ill."

Mr. Fell believes that the Ford mission accomplished much good and that still more beneficial results may come from it.

BRANDEIS TO SUPREME BENCH.

His Nomination To Succeed Late Justice Lamar Sent To Senate.
Washington.—Louis Dembitz Brandeis, of Boston, was named by President Wilson Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court to succeed the late Justice Joseph Rucker Lamar. Official announcement was made at the White House.

Mr. Brandeis always has been known as an independent in politics, with leanings toward the Democratic party.

Mr. Brandeis is the first man of Jewish parentage to be named to the Supreme Court bench. Brandeis was born in Kentucky November 13, 1856. He received his early education in the public schools of Louisville, received his bachelor of laws degree from Dresden (Germany) in 1875 and was graduated from Harvard in 1877, receiving the bachelor of laws degree.

1,000 MORE PUT ON IN PULLMAN.

Car Company Will Have Over 9,000 Men On Payroll.
Chicago.—More than 1,000 former employees of the Pullman Car Company at Pullman will be back at work this week because of many big contracts, none of them foreign, according to announcement by Leroy Kramer, vice-president of the manufacturing department of the company. This will bring the total number of employees up to more than 9,000.

STRIKING EXPRESSIONS FROM PRESIDENT WILSON'S
DEFENSE ADDRESSES

I know that when the world is running red with blood it is hard to keep the judgment cool. When men are suffering and offering up heroic sacrifices it is hard not to let the passion of sympathy take precedence over the coolness of judgment.

We want the spirit of America to be efficient; we want American character to display itself in what I may perhaps be allowed to call spiritual efficiency—clear disinterested thinking and fearless action along the right lines of thought. It is astonishingly easy to prove that something is wrong, which nobody has proposed. And this nation is not going to be deceived by the fears of gentlemen who are fearful only of those things which they have imagined. We are not going to be estopped and daunted by ghosts and fancies.

The world is on fire, and there is tinder everywhere. The sparks are liable to drop anywhere, and somewhere there may be material which we cannot prevent from bursting into flame. The whole influence of passion is abroad in the world and it is not strange that men see red in such circumstances.

I do not believe that the fire is going to begin, but I would be sure of it if we were ready for the fire. And I do want to come as your responsible servant and tell you this, that we do not control this fire. The flag stands for something for which we are all trustees, and the great part that America has to play in the world.

America can't afford to be weak and she can't afford to use herself for anything which does not honor the Stars and Stripes.

And, therefore, I, for my part, have a great enthusiasm for rendering America spiritually efficient; and that conception lies at the basis of what seems very far removed from it, namely, the plans that have been proposed for the military efficiency of this nation.

America is a hard-headed nation, and Americans generally want to see the facts as they come before they act. And the facts of the world are such that it is my duty to counsel my fellow-citizens that preparation for national defense cannot any longer be postponed.

Do we want the nation to rise unschooled, inexperienced, ineffective, and furnish material for powder and shot before they realize how to defend themselves at all?

They tell me the people are counting upon you to keep us out of this war and in the next breath what do they tell me? People are equally counting upon you to maintain the honor of the United States. Have you reflected that a time might come when I could not do both?

THREE TONS OF
BOMBS HIT PARIS
U. S. ASKS CODE
FOR SUBMARINES

Twenty-Four Persons Killed, 27 Wounded By Zeppelin.

BUILDINGS SPLIT IN TWAIN
JUST AND FAIR FORMULA

Majority Of Victims Killed In Their Beds—Bombs Weighed Six Hundred Pounds Each—Fire Engines Give Alarm.

Paris.—A Zeppelin dirigible passed swiftly over a section of Paris Saturday night, dropping a dozen great bombs whose weight aggregated about three and a half tons, which killed 24 persons and injured 27.

The raid lasted about one minute and a half, while in the first visit of Zeppelins to Paris, on March 21, 1915, four of these aircraft were over or in the neighborhood of the capital for nearly two hours. They came at that time under entirely different atmospheric conditions, being plainly visible in a clear sky. Saturday night the fog seriously interfered with the work of the Paris aerial guard.

The fact that only one German machine appeared leads to the belief that the Zeppelin was making a reconnaissance trip, and the supposition is that the Germans have in view a similar operation on a larger scale.

Warnings of the presence of a Zeppelin were hurriedly given and the lights of Paris were dimmed. At the hour of the raid the theatres and cafes were open and householders had hardly yet retired. Almost immediately all the aeroplanes guarding Paris were made ready, and about 30 of them took the air. One of these machines fired 25 shots from a quick firer at the invading craft, which, pursued by several of the little machines, sped at top speed westward. Apparently the bombs carried by the Zeppelin were let loose indiscriminately and without thought of where they should strike.

One of the pursuing aviators said that the searchlights were useless in the fog, he himself being hardly able to see more than 24 feet above with the aid of his light.

The Paris newspapers demand that measures of retaliation be taken immediately.

LIVES WITH NECK BROKEN.

York Man Making Plucky Fight For Life.

York, Pa.—With his neck broken, John Klieckinger, is making a plucky fight for life. An X-ray photograph taken at the local hospital revealed the fractured bone. That he lives the surgeons say is due to the fact that the bone made no hard impression on the brain. Klieckinger is 62 years old. He was caught between the elevator and floor at the W. A. Eberly Wheel Works.

FRICK COMPANY RAISES WAGES.

20,000 Coke Workers To Get Increase Of 10 Per Cent.

Connellsville, Pa.—Notices were posted at the plants of the H. C. Frick Coke Company through the Connellsville region that, effective February 1, the wages of all employees would be increased 10 per cent.

FRANKLIN P. POPE DEAD.

Was President Of National Bank Of Courtland, Va.

Norfolk, Va.—Franklin Pierce Pope, president of the Bank of Courtland, Va., died at his home near Drewryville, Va. He was 85 years old and was one of the most prominent residents of this section. He is survived by a widow, two sons and a daughter. The funeral services will be held Sunday.

PRESIDENT FIRES
DEFENSE GUN

Liberty and Honor More Important Than Peace.

THE COUNTRY WANTS ACTION

Convert To The Need Of Preparedness. Says Men Of High Character Who Acquire The Issue Are Provincial.

New York.—President Wilson opened his personal appeal to the country for national defense here.

He gave warning that plans for the readjustment of the army must be formulated and carried out without delay, and solemnly declared he could not predict that the outlook for the United States would be as bright tomorrow as today.

In Fighting Mood.

Mr. Wilson was in a fighting mood throughout his address. In a speech delivered early in the day he declared he always accepted an invitation to fight. At night he told the railroad men he was an advocate of peace and had struggled to keep the United States at peace, but he considered the liberty and honor of the nation even more important than peace.

"We to any man who plays marplot or who seeks to make party politics or personal ambition take precedence over candor, honor and unselfish, unpartisan service," said the President in speaking of his defense plan before the railroad men. He declared that the country expects action; this is a year of accounting, and the accounting must be definite on the part of parties and on the part of every individual who wishes to enjoy the public confidence.

"For my part, I hope every man in public will get what's coming to him," said Mr. Wilson amid laughter and applause.

Nearly 1,500 business men heard the speech at the railway banquet. The President cast aside almost entirely the text of the address that he had previously prepared for delivery there, and he was frequently interrupted by applause.

Has "Learned Something."

The President admitted that in a message to the last Congress he had said the need for preparedness was not pressing. He declared that he had learned something in the meantime. He cited his recent support of a tariff commission as another instance of a change on his part, but declared that previously there was no need for such a commission. The business men enthusiastically cheered his support of the commission.

Mr. Wilson spoke of men of high character who were clouding the preparedness issue. He declared they were provincial, and that the United States could no longer cut itself from the rest of the world.

The President vigorously defended his Mexican policy. He asserted that to invade Mexico would mean the losing of the confidence of the rest of the Western Hemisphere. He cited the freeing of Cuba as an instance of good done by the United States.

"If we are drawn into the maelstrom which now surges in Europe," the President declared, "we shall not be permitted to do the high things we would prefer."

The President defended the continental army plan drawn up by Secretary Garrison and said that he did not care about the details of any plan as long as 500,000 trained men were provided as reserves under the Federal Government. He advocated strengthening the National Guard, but said the Constitution itself put the guard under the state. He added that the United States will not turn in the direction of militarism.

MUNITIONS TAX BILL IN.

Mr. Flood Proposes 10 Per Cent. On Selling Price.

Washington.—Two hundred million dollars of revenue annually as long as the European war lasts is the estimate of revenue which would be produced under a bill introduced by Representative Flood, of Virginia, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, to levy a tax of 10 per cent. of the selling price of munitions of war manufactured in the United States. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

CHILD FATALLY BURNED.

Sets Fire To Clothes While Playing About Range.

York, Pa.—Playing with fire Elmer Hiestand, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Hiestand, was fatally burned. During the absence of the mother from the kitchen, the child burst a piece of rag into the range to see it burn. The flames caught fire to the child's dress and he was fatally burned before the flames could be extinguished.

DIES AT EXECUTION.

Raleigh, N. C.—A few minutes after directing the electrocution of Edward Walker and Jeff Dorsett in the State prison, Warden T. P. Sale dropped dead of heart failure. The doctors said that the nervous strain incident to the double execution undoubtedly caused his death.

\$323,000,000 FOR MAIIS.

House Postal Committee Approves Appropriation Bill.

Washington.—Pay for railway mail transportation on a basis of space measurement instead of by weight is provided in the \$323,000,000 Postoffice Appropriation bill as approved by the House Postal Committee. The bill increases remuneration for the railroads by \$1,500,000 and adds \$4,500,000 to the rural mail service appropriation.

WOULD END TAX COMMISSION.

Debate Shartzer, of Garrett, wants to abolish the State Tax Commission, root and branch. He introduced a bill in the House repealing the whole law concerning the commission.

As the State Tax Commissioner's office was abolished two years ago, the effect of Mr. Shartzer's bill would be, it seems, to do away with all machinery whatever for the assessment and collection of taxes from corporations.

TO LESSON WOMEN'S TOLL.

To change the 10-hour law for women so that the work day should be eight hours when any of it is night work, and so that no woman should have night work on more than three days in any week is the purpose of a bill by Delegate Peterson, introduced. He also sent up a bill to compel employers to pay wages every Friday.

Mrs. Emeline Coulbourn died at her home, near Galestown, at the age of 105.

MARYLAND NEWS
IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings In Various Parts of the State.

PREPARED FOR QUICK READING

Farmers from three States, meeting in Cumberland, adopted resolutions condemning the Land Loan Bill pending in Congress.

Charles G. Linthicum, a prominent Howard county farmer, died at his home, Highsite, of the infirmities of age.

A bill is about to be introduced in the House of Delegates to require that a county license fee of \$25 be charged for the holding of camp meetings on the Eastern Shore.

As a result of the recent semi-annual examination at the Naval Academy about 150 midshipmen have been found deficient in their studies and many of them will be asked to resign.

Haunted by the fear of desertion by a man who already was married to another, pretty Mary Spide, of Pocomoke City, leaped off the steamer Virginia and was drowned in the Chesapeake Bay.

The home of John W. Shipley, at Browningsville, caught on fire through a defective flue and was burned to the ground with much of the furniture. The loss, about \$1,800, is partially covered by insurance.

Major Joseph C. Byron, president of the Washington County School Board, has offered three prizes, aggregating \$50, for the best acre of corn grown in Clearspring district by boys between 10 and 12 years old.

There is a movement on foot in Washington county to have a law passed by the present legislature requiring that all tollgates on turnpikes be at least one mile from the corporate limits of the city. There are now three gates within this limit.

Western Maryland Railway employees of Hagerstown are organizing a co-operative store to be established in the west end of that city. A meeting of the stockholders will be held this week. So far \$5,500 worth of stock has been subscribed. The authorized issue will be \$20,000.

Several hundred miners of the Merchants' Coal Company at Boswell, and several hundred more at Jerome, have been informed that all pick miners will be given an increase of three cents per ton, and all laborers an increase of 10 cents a day. The mines in Jerome and Boswell have been operating to full capacity.

The three-year-old daughter of John Jigondella, of Eckhart, was fatally scalded, having fallen into a tub of boiling water. The child died at the Miners' Hospital, Frostburg, shortly after the accident. The father conducts a store at Eckhart. The accident happened while the mother was out of the room for a moment.

At a meeting of the Salisbury city council it was decided to ask the present legislature for permission to issue bonds to the amount of \$10,000 for the purpose of purchasing an up-to-date chemical fire engine. It was also proposed to erect a fire engine house in East Salisbury and equip it with the present engine and form another volunteer company.

Manager John J. Porter, of the Security Cement and Lime Company, with cement mills at Security, states that a factory building for the purpose of extracting potash salts from the dust of the plant will be installed at a cost of about \$50,000. It seems that the process to be used will abate the dust nuisance about the mills and at the same time valuable potash salts will be obtained. Electricity plays a large part in the process. It is estimated that at Security two tons of potash may be secured daily. The price now is about \$400 per ton.

A petition is being circulated in the Sandy Hook district, in the southern part of Washington county, requesting the Legislature to make that section of the county "dry." It is said that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, many employees of which live in Sandy Hook district, is back of the movement. Several years ago the railroad company succeeded in making Knoxville, Frederick county, about one mile from Sandy Hook, "dry" in legislative action. There are two saloons and one distilling company in Sandy Hook district.

WOULD END TAX COMMISSION.

Debate Shartzer, of Garrett, wants to abolish the State Tax Commission, root and branch. He introduced a bill in the House repealing the whole law concerning the commission.

As the State Tax Commissioner's office was abolished two years ago, the effect of Mr. Shartzer's bill would be, it seems, to do away with all machinery whatever for the assessment and collection of taxes from corporations.

TO LOWER TAX SALES COST.

President Campbell of the Senate is having prepared a bill to lighten the cost of the owner in cases where property is advertised for sale for taxes. Recently, said Senator Campbell, he had a case where the costs exceeded the amount of the taxes in default, and he believes these costs, especially for advertising, could be materially decreased. Instead of a long description of the property Senator Campbell thinks a line or two would be sufficient for it, as in New Jersey and other States.

FOR UNIFORM FISH LAWS.

Senator Archer introduced a joint resolution calling upon Maryland's representatives in Congress to exert their influence to secure passage of legislation to make uniform the laws protecting the migratory fish in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries by Federal supervision and restriction and also petitioning the War Department to restrict the length of the extension of nets into the bay and its tributaries.

LIME BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Delegate Blandford, of Prince George's, the father of the Lime bill in the Legislature of two years ago, again introduced the bill in the House. Senator Holmead had intended fathering the bill in the Senate, but Senator Mudd, of Charles, was just ahead of him.

Both houses passed the bill in 1914, but as there were several amendments made in the Senate the House failed in the rush of the closing sessions to make these amendments, and the bill failed for that reason.

The proposal in the bill is for the State to appropriate \$20,000 to establish two plants for the grinding of oyster shells into lime to be used as fertilizer—one plant to be in Southern Maryland and the other on the Eastern Shore. The lime produced will be sold to farmers at a price that would pay expenses and provide a sinking fund to reimburse the State.

SENATE PUTS ON 24
MORE EMPLOYEES

Addition Makes Total of 46 Jobs Appointed.

IS ENTITLED TO TOTAL OF 52

Ex-Councilman Durr Assistant Journal Clerk—Three Berths To the Minority.

Annapolis.—Twenty-four employees were added to the Senate's payroll. This makes a total of 46 jobs apportioned out by the Senate since the Legislature convened. Under the report of the Goodnow Economy and Efficiency Commission, it is entitled to 52 employees and the expectations are that the additional six will be named in the near future.

Among those who landed positions were former City Councilman George L. Durr, who goes on as assistant journal clerk, and Roland J. Beer, a brother of Eugene H. Beer, president of the Eleventh Ward Democratic Club. Mr. Beer was named as clerk to the Finance Committee. The complete list of appointees is as follows:

Leo S. Eckles, stenographer to city Senators, nominated by Senator Frick. Richard Duvall, clerk to the Committee on Chesapeake Bay and its Tributaries, nominated by Senator Duvall.

J. Lewis Warner, assistant Secretary of Senate, nominated by Senator Collier.

Thomas H. Massey, doorkeeper, nominated by Senator Legg.

M. L. Locates, doorkeeper to Finance Committee, nominated by Senator Bennett.

George Moreland, doorkeeper, nominated by Senator Holmead.

W. L. Hammond, Jr., billroom clerk, nominated by Senator Warfield.

Moses D. Moore, doorkeeper, nominated by Senator Shepherd.

George L. Durr, assistant journal clerk, nominated by Senator Norris.

G. Everett Siebert, stenographer to the President, nominated by Senator Campbell.

Roland J. Beer, clerk to Finance Committee, nominated by the Senate as a whole.

Joseph D. Hoffman, clerk, nominated by Senator Frick.

J. D. White, stenographer to Committee on Education, nominated by Senator Legg.

G. Arathia Riordan, stenographer to Committee on Judicial Proceedings, nominated by Senator Ogden.

May B. Hollan, stenographer to Committee on Roads and Highways and the Committee on Agriculture and Labor, nominated by Senator Harrison.

George E. Henry, Senate postmaster, nominated by Senator Harrison.

Edna L. Oldfield, stenographer-at-large, nominated by Senator Archer.

Nicholas H. Warfield, clerk to Committee on Corporations, nominated by Senator Johnson.

Scott L. Heffenger, of Anne Arundel county, proforester.

Samuel C. Appleby, of Baltimore city, proforester.

William W. Dyson, Jr., of Charles county, messenger to minority Senators.

L. A. Rudisill, Garrett county, clerk to minority Senators.

R. Harris Archer, Jr., clerk to Committees on Constitutional Amendments and Temperance, nominated by Senator Archer.

L. C. Colliflower, clerk, nominated by Senator Jones.

The report of the Goodnow commission allowed the minority Senators but two appointments. The majority, however, decided to give them three, thereby sacrificing one of their own appointments. They named a stenographer some time ago.

The report of the Goodnow commission allowed the minority Senators but two appointments. The majority, however, decided to give them three, thereby sacrificing one of their own appointments. They named a stenographer some time ago.

The report of the Goodnow commission allowed the minority Senators but two appointments. The majority, however, decided to give them three, thereby sacrificing one of their own appointments. They named a stenographer some time ago.

The report of the Goodnow commission allowed the minority Senators but two appointments. The majority, however, decided to give them three, thereby sacrificing one of their own appointments. They named a stenographer some time ago.

The report of the Goodnow commission allowed the minority Senators but two appointments. The majority, however, decided to give them three, thereby sacrificing one of their own appointments. They named a stenographer some time ago.

The report of the Goodnow commission allowed the minority Senators but two appointments. The majority, however, decided to give them three, thereby sacrificing one of their own appointments. They named a stenographer some time ago.

The report of the Goodnow commission allowed the minority Senators but two appointments. The majority, however, decided to give them three, thereby sacrificing one of their own appointments. They named a stenographer some time ago.

PENINSULA PARAGRAPHS

Seaford baseball enthusiasts have planned to enter the Peninsula League this season.

Secretary of State, George H. Hall has been elected president of the Milford Trust Company to succeed A. W. Powell, resigned.

The next session of the Peninsula Horticultural Society in January, 1917, will be held in Dover, the executive committee having so decided.

Large flocks of wild geese have been seen flying northward over Georgetown and old residents declare it is a sure sign that winter is near its end.

About 300 residents of Delaware, who are natives of Maryland, on Wednesday evening attended the banquet of the Maryland Society at the Hotel duPont.

Extensive arrangements are being made for the session of the State Council of Delaware, Jr. O. U. A. M., which convenes in Laurel on February 15th.

Postmaster Robinson, of Milford, last Friday received notice which authorized him to establish an additional rural route from Milford, to take effect February 1.

The annual meeting of the Del-Mar-Via Press Association, composed of newspaper publishers of this Peninsula, was held Saturday in the Hotel duPont, in Wilmington.

Farmers' Bank at Dover, Capital \$500,000, Surplus \$600,000, 57 per cent of earnings goes to State for School Dividend. After June 1, will pay 4 per cent on Savings Fund Deposits. Depositors invited to make use of Bank and its up-to-date accommodations.

Dr. Charles A. Wagner, Commissioner of Education of Delaware, has issued an educational directory of the State of Delaware for the years of 1915 and 1916, which is an exceptionally valuable addition to the educational records of that office. The books will be ready for distribution in the near future.

Headed by their own band, the Milford volunteer firemen celebrated the raising of \$4000 with which to purchase an auto truck, by serenading every section of the town and leading a parade of firemen and citizens down the main street. The new truck will cost about \$8000, the remainder of the money having been raised by fairs and bazaars.

The P. R. R. has just placed in service between Lewes and Harrington and Franklin City new steel baggage and mail cars. These cars are of the very latest type and conform in every way with the requirements of the Post-office Department. The mail apartments are lighted by electricity, heated by steam and are furnished with an up-to-date lavatory and toilet.

Some thirty persons waited a chance, last Friday night, to break into the office of the Adams express company of Seaford, of which Harry Messick is agent. The burglars forced the lock on the front door, working quickly and quietly, secured entrance without being observed. Three packages containing liquor were stolen and a revolver was taken from one of the drawers. Then the burglars evidently were frightened away as no attempt was made to break open the safe, which contained the receipts of the day.

Constable Thomas W. Scott, on Saturday arrested Owen R. Collins, a farmer residing near Seaford, charged with shooting Harry Short, a colored man employed by Myra Willey, a neighbor, who had sent short to the Collins farm to move the effects of William Jackson, who had been engaged as overseer by Mr. Willey for 1916. By the evidence it was shown that Collins did not care to part with the services of Jackson and ordered Short to leave the effects. After an argument, Collins seized a shot gun and fired on Short, painfully wounding him about the face and hands.

GO TO CHURCH

Go to church because it will help you with your employer; it will help you in business; it will help you in your profession.

The man who goes to church doesn't have to wait long for his reward in the next world. He gets it right here. If you are an employee you may rest assured that you will not lose any caste with your employer when he learns that you are a regular attendant at church. If you are engaged in business, people will trade with you more readily if you go to church. They rightly figure that a merchant who goes to church regularly is honest. They feel that unless he is a great hypocrite, the merchant who goes to church will deal fairly.

The doctor who is a regular attendant at church can be trusted. His patients know that, in addition to his skill as a physician, he is sober, dependable, God fearing. It is plain that a physician who is a regular churchgoer soon earns the confidence of the community. The same rule applies to the doctor. It applies to all professional men.

It must be perfectly clear then that, no matter what your station in life may be, you will be a ready winner if you go to church. The material benefits of going to church must be of benefit to everyone. Who will deny the spiritual benefits? Everybody can lay up lasting treasures. Get the go to church habit. It is the very best habit that you can acquire.

Go to church yourself! Induce your friends to go to church.

NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK
Middletown, Del., Dec. 24, 1915.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT, clear of all Taxes payable to the Stockholders on and after January 15, 1916.
JNO. S. CROUCH, Cashier.

THE WORLD'S ALMANAC

In many ways is the New York World a great newspaper. Not only is it one of the world's biggest journals viewed from the standpoint simply of a daily, weekly and tri-weekly journal giving the news of the day, but as a newspaper that has repeatedly inaugurated and carried to a successful issue great civic reforms, as in its famous discovery and overthrow of Boss Tweed and his powerful ring, and as in its latest achievements, wherein it largely helped defeat Root, Barnes and Murphy's reactionary Constitution for New York, and in its exposure of the huge German conspiracy to destroy our navy, and our manufacturing industries—a dastardly campaign with its corruption fund of \$40,000,000, that has injured six of our largest battlefleets, nearly ruining the Oklahoma, and has burned, blown up or otherwise destroyed scores of manufacturing plants throughout the Country, causing the death of about 500 persons, and the loss of many millions dollars worth of property.

One would naturally expect such a great newspaper as that to produce something resembling itself in the Almanac way. And so as a fact it has in its now celebrated yearly publication known as "The World Almanac and Cyclopedia."

This wonderful compend of history and all useful knowledge—truly a big cyclopedia boiled down into 1100 pages—has become a real household necessity for many thousands of people who keep each year's issue thereby forming a highly useful library.

This World Almanac and Cyclopedia is a treasury of General History, Science, Business, Art, Sport, etc., as well as an invaluable chronicle of current events of every sort, in legislation, politics, business, commerce, society and religion.

The World Almanac for 1916 is as great a marvel as any before it, consisting of 1100 pages, a real cyclopedia crammed with useful facts and statistics upon every field of knowledge, so handsomely arranged that with its copious index one can in an instant find what one seeks.

Every business man; every teacher and scholar in the public schools; every practitioner in Law, Medicine, Theology and Science; every farmer and every mechanic should have a copy of this wonderful Library of Useful Information about each of those trades, professions and businesses.

One never gets done wondering how such a comprehensive survey of the doings of all mankind, such an amazing assemblage of data upon all subjects, could be printed in book form—the matter in those 1100 pages would fill over three octavo volumes of 500 pages each—for the absurd trifling of 25c when bought of a newsdealer, or 35c if sent by mail.

But, "The World's Almanac and Cyclopedia" is unique in its class. There are almanacs of almost every conceivable character, but only one "World's Almanac"! Its resume in 12 pages—equal to about 30 pages octavo—of the Great War is worth the book's price three times over. If Mr. Wilson cannot supply you, write the World Almanac Department for it.

AGRICULTURAL CLUBS

The principal objects to be attained through the promotion of boys agricultural clubs in the South, as defined by those in charge of this work, are:

1. To encourage and train boys along the lines of the activities of country life.
2. To put into practice the facts of scientific agriculture obtained from books, bulletins, etc.
3. To bring the school life of the boys into closer relationship to his home life.
4. To assist in the development of the spirit of co-operation in the family and in the community.
5. To dignify and magnify the vocation of the farmer by demonstrating the returns which may be secured from farming when it is properly conducted.
6. To enlarge the vision of the boy and to give him definite purposes at an important period in his life.
7. To furnish to the aggressive, progressive rural school teacher an opportunity to vitalize the work of the school by co-relating the teaching of agriculture with actual practice.

The aim of the boys club work is the same as that among men—viz., to secure the adoption of better methods of farming and greater yields at less cost. Many of the boys in the clubs who begin to study agriculture in this way will continue the study in the agricultural colleges; others will continue such efforts on their farms, and all of them will make more useful and more efficient citizens. From the pleasant and profitable experience of owning and managing their small plots, they will develop into independent, intelligent farmers.

To Cut-out Weddings

If the bill proposed by the Elton Improvement Association is enacted, Elton will no longer enjoy the reputation of being the Gretna Green of Maryland and the couples who go here from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Delaware to be married will have to seek another haven. A determined effort will be made to have the present law relating to marriages repealed and a more stringent one placed on the statute books. The bill is to be framed after the Delaware marriage law, which requires a residence of 96 hours before a license can be issued. The proposed new law also will require that the girl be 18 years old instead of 16 as at present, before a license can be issued. During the last year nearly 3,000 marriage licenses were issued here mostly to out-of-town couples.

HICKS' FORECAST

A regular storm period is central on January 30, extending from January 28th to February 4th. The moon is farthest south on January 30th, it was in perigee, or nearest the earth, on February 1st, and in conjunction with sun and earth, or at new moon, on the 3rd. The moon was eclipsed with the sun on the 3rd. This indicates violent electric activities. These things called for active to dangerous storms, during the last two days of January, and up to the 4th of February. These storms will be over the central Mississippi Valley by February 1st, with rising barometer, northwest gales and a cold wave starting from the northwest. From the 1st to 3rd, the actual storms of rain and snow reached the eastern states and the Atlantic seaboard, and the high barometer and blizzards snow and winds were close on their heels, rushing eastward and southward.

A reactionary storm period was central on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 4th, 5th and 6th. The moon is on the celestial equator on the 6th. Mercury is at inferior conjunction with earth and sun on the 5th, and Uranus is also in conjunction with sun and earth on the 5th. From these and other astronomic causes that might be mentioned, it is safe to say that many disturbances in the way of storms and erratic changes are probable at this time.

A regular storm period is central on the 10th, covering Tuesday the 8th, to Sunday the 13th. The moon is in quadrature, or at first quarter, on the 10th, and at extreme north declination and in apogee on the 13th. The planet Mars is in opposition, or nearest the earth for this year, on the 10th. The regular Vernal equinox of the earth, of course, the foundation of this period, accentuated, perhaps by a solstice excitement of the planet Venus, in very close conjunction with the great planet Jupiter. As we enter this period we are to expect a decided change to warmer, beginning in the west and attended by falling barometer and growing cloudiness. During the 9th to about the 11th, these conditions will advance into the great central valleys, breaking into storms of wind and rain.

A reactionary storm period will run its course on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 15th to the 18th. This period will be affected by the first stages of the March, or Vernal equinox of the earth, by the opening of the Mercury equinox, and by the moon's opposition to earth and sun, near the celestial equator. Storms of this period will reach their crisis within forty-eight hours of sunset on the 18th. Rain may be expected during the opening stage of this period, or along the eastern rim to the advancing low barometer; but rain will turn to snow, over central to northern sections, in the general swing eastward of the storm center, causing snow and sleet, as the rising barometer, westerly winds and change to colder follow up the warm and rainy areas.

A regular storm period is central on the 22nd, extending over Sunday the 20th, to Friday, the 25th. The disturbing periods of Vulcan and Mercury have their centers together on the 22d. The moon is on the celestial equator on the 20th, on its way to south declination. All these facts indicate very active, if not violent disturbances during this period. Suden change to much warmer will appear in the west, attended by falling barometer, with possibly rain and thunder storms, as early as the 20th. Wind, rain and thunder will be succeeded by snow and sleet and change to very cold; all these phases touching, progressively, during successive days of the period.

A reactionary storm period is central on the last three days of February. The moon is at last quarter on the 26th, at extreme declination south on the 27th, in perigee on the 29th. These days will bring return of low barometer, southerly winds, warmer weather, general rains. As we enter March, storms of rain, turning to sleet and snow will be disappearing eastward with cold, clearing weather following closely in their rear.

SUNDAY FOR PREPAREDNESS

The high note sounded most consistently by "Billy" Sunday in Trenton, N. J., has been one of national preparedness, which he coupled with an invariable plea for militant Christianity. Having preached the gospel of big guns, super-dreadnaughts, submarines and diplayed upon the prowess of Napoleon and other great generals of the world at nearly every meeting, Trenton was quite prepared for a declaration by Mr. Sunday that he would like to follow in the footsteps of Roosevelt or Bryan by becoming colonel of a regiment in the event of this country getting tangled up with any foreign power.

Mr. Sunday was brimming over with military enthusiasm and war spirit when he outlined the part he would like to play in the event of war.

"God is a God of war as well as of peace," he declared. "We must fight as well as pray. We must be militant as well as persuasive. I believe in arbitration, but sometimes a strike is the only way to settle difficulties."

"If it hadn't been for war, we would be singing 'God Save the King', instead of 'My Country 'Tis of Thee'. If it hadn't been for war the bloodhounds would be chasing the negroes through the swamps and canebrakes today. If it hadn't been for war, Spain would still be tearing at the heart of Cuba. If it hadn't been for war, the flag of Mexico would be waving over Texas, New Mexico, Nevada and California."

"Preparedness? Yes, I believe in that too. I believe in battleships and submarines, and if any of the nations across the sea should care to find out whether the American people believe in the Monroe doctrine, let them start something. If they do, I would like to be a colonel of a regiment."

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Vend Exp. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1916 At 10 o'clock A. M. the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the city of Wilmington, county of New Castle and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING on the southerly side of Sixth street (and Sixth street, having been formerly known as Fifteenth street) at the distance of three hundred and sixty-five feet easterly from the easterly side of Claymont street; thence southerly, parallel with Claymont street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street, one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to the northwesterly side of Railroad avenue (laid out at thirty feet wide and parallel with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad); thence southerly, parallel with Sixteenth street, eighty-six feet to a point; thence easterly, parallel

BACK TO OTHER DAYS

MODISTES WOULD REVIVE EARLY VICTORIAN IDEAS

Possibility That the Suggestion Will Not Be Received With Great Enthusiasm, for Good Reason—Chignon More Popular.

In the near future we shall have to go to it that our shoulders are in perfect condition, writes Idalia de Villiers, Paris correspondent of the Boston Globe. White, plump and slightly sloping! Yes, it is true that some of the most important dressmakers in Paris are turning their eyes, longingly, to the early-Victorian evening corsege. Even at the present moment



Coffure Showing the High Chignon and a Curved Tortoise Shell Comb Inlaid With Silver.

Beer is making a specialty of this outline and our smart women seem to find it attractive.

It cannot be denied that the early Victorian evening corsege makes considerable demands on one's figure. We

PRETTY STYLES IN LINGERIE

Flounces and Frills in Profusion on Petticoats—Silk Underwear Is Given Decided Preference.

While radical changes in lingerie do not occur as frequently as in the outer garments of one's apparel, a change in fashion can be traced in the undergarments to some extent. For instance, petticoats are abloom with flounces and frills where but a short time ago they did not even exist. There are lovely new petticoats, all calling for admiration. Picture a skirt of soft black taffeta with a wide ruffle of black chantilly lace. Under this is an accordion-plated flounce of flesh pink chiffon to show off the beautiful pattern of the lace. Another petticoat for evening wear is entirely of white net with quillings of the same edging square tabs. Inserts of flowered chiffon in diamond shape are edged with ruffles of the net.

There is a decided preference for silk in underwear. Lovely hand embroidery is seen on chemises, silk vests and union suits even of flesh colored crepe de chine or the pussy-willow taffeta. The silk underwear, while apparently a luxury, justifies the initial expense by its long life and beautiful laundering.

Among the night robes there are beautiful models of taffeta, crepe de chine and a soft washable satin. Fagoting, hemstitching, picoting and some embroidery trim these gowns. There is a marked absence of lace and frills, which makes even a plain silk gown not such an expense after all. Many gowns are sleeveless, showing a "handkerchief" top caught on the shoulders in some instances. A pocket is a style note and a practical addition as well on one's silk gown. Quite attractive gowns of soft pink batiste are finished with feather-stitching or smocking.

DICTATES OF FASHION

Crystal bead trimming is much in vogue.

Blanket sports coats have large plaids and fringe.

Bright colored trimmings appear on white voile waists.

The high crowned hat implies the new close hairdressing.

Deep Chinese blue is a favorite shade for evening gowns.

Tub silk waists with stripes in strong color are the latest.

Sometimes entire "waists are formed of ribbon sewed together."

The newest hats for every day wear are turned up sailor shapes.

Elaborate sport coats of colored velvet have white fur borders.

Colored stitching forms the only decoration on some tailored suits.

SUITABLE FOR BOY OR GIRL

Simple Washable Pinafare That Will Look Well on Either of the Little People.

This pinafare can be made from easement cloth, holland, or linen. It is quickly made and easily washed and ironed. The quantity of material will depend on the size of the child it is intended for; some binding braid and four buttons will also be needed.

First of all decide what length the pinafare is to be, then take a strip of material double that length and allow about 12 inches in width, or wider for a big child; fold the material in two lengthwise, and cut out a square right in the center of the strip; this forms the opening for the neck; the size of this square will depend upon the child again. That is all there is to do in the way of cutting out.

The pinafare is simply slipped over the head and the front and back pieces are kept in place by four straps; these little straps are made from the same material. Bind all the edges of the material with the braid.

have become athletic since those days. Our girls have gone in for outdoor sports of all kinds. The "clinging-vine woman" has gone out of fashion. And to carry off an early-Victorian evening dress with real success one must be, or seem, slightly clinging!

It seems to breathe femininity—as femininity was understood in the middle of the last century. The sloping shoulders of those days seemed made to carry shawls with exquisite grace. They seemed made to carry the burdens of fashion, and those only.

Since then we women have changed—in spirit and in body. We have become vigorous and emancipated. We certainly have lost the art of "clinging" a shawl. What then are we going to do with the décolleté corsages which leave the whole of shoulders bare at every point? We shall see.

All that concerns me at the present moment is the unfolding of the latest fashion schemes of famous Parisian dress artists.

The Beer evening corsages of the period just suggested are quite charming. They recall the wonderful costumes worn by the Empress Eugenie in the days when Winterhalter painted his famous portraits of "the most beautiful women in Europe."

There is no sign of a shoulder strap, even one composed of diamonds; the shoulders are quite bare and the corsege falls off in a way which would strike terror into the heart of any ordinary individual who did not understand the little ways of great dressmakers.

It must be recorded that though these corsages seem very décolleté they are not, in reality, unduly so. Little slip bodies made of white or flesh pink pongee silk are worn underneath and these bodies are so well boned that they remain in position without shoulder straps.

The profile head shown in the sketch displays the much-discussed chignon at the back of the head. It also shows one of the new tortoise-shell combs, which are placed very low down on the head and which jut out abruptly. The chignon is becoming more and more popular. Some smart women wear it low down on the neck, after the manner of the beauties of 1860-1866.

Others prefer the chignon which gives a Grecian outline to the head. The hair is very slightly waved, or not waved at all; it is drawn softly back from the face, one or two loose curls being left near the ears.

OF LEOPARD SKIN



Small neckpiece and pillow muffs of leopard skin lined with brown satin. The fur is mounted flat to the satin in the neckpiece. The muffs lining is shirred across the ends, leaving only a small opening for the hands.

Painted Furniture Is New. It is remarkable what artistic talent has been awakened by the craze for hand-painted furniture. Girls, rich and poor, are painting their own pieces of furniture, and varnishing the surface to make the pictures lasting. This new furniture is very pretty; land scapes, flowers, birds, butterflies, are painted on a white or black background and varnished, and sometimes small medallions of highly-finished work are set on a plain ground. One charming room had a white and gray wall, and the mouldings and furniture were painted lavender.

Blouse of Silk Jersey. Another new feature is a blouse of silk jersey material with collar and cuffs of plain color and the blouse itself of a changeable plaid. A patch pocket has an elastic raid in the top to prevent its sagging, a small but very interesting item to the person who has had experience with the ordinary sweater pocket and its ever-ping mow.

and also the square neck part and the bands. A bright braid such as scarlet or blue looks very well on hotel land, though self-color can be used just as well.

Sew the straps to the front part as in the diagram, and put buttons on the back to correspond.

The pinafare looks so sweet and quaint, it can be worn by little boys as well as girls. If it is wanted more ornamental, a little simple design can be embroidered round the square neck part and the wool or thread used should be the same shade as the braid.

White Flannel for the House.

When hunting for something different for the morning dress order several yards of white flannel. These flannels are not at all like those of yesterday, they are, in fact, as soft and almost as thick as the duvetyns—Harper's Bazar.

Silk Revival. Gros de Londres is a rich, old-fashioned silk, which is being revived for many uses—it even appears among blouses.

Famous Woman Writer Describes Christmas in Trenches



MARY ROBERTS RINEHART



PATIENT EDITORS AT WORK

PERHAPS you have read some of Mary Roberts Rinehart's thrilling mystery stories, such as "The Man in Lower Ten," "The Circular Staircase," "The Case of Jennie Brice," "Maybe you have enjoyed some of the plays she has written—"Seven Days," "Cher Up." Like as not, you've found your interest centered in the remarkable war reports which she wrote from Europe to one of America's widely circulated weekly magazines, several months ago.

Mrs. Rinehart was writing a group of tales for this magazine when the war broke out. Because she is a popular author whose name is widely known to the reading public, because she is a trained observer with a mind quick to compare values and because by her ability as a writer she commands the highest rates of any woman author in this country, she was sent abroad to "cover" the news of the world's greatest catastrophe.

It is hardly necessary to say that she did her work well. Perhaps because she had been educated as a trained nurse (and possibly because she is the wife of a physician), Mrs. Rinehart gave us wonderful word pictures of conditions in the trenches and on the battlefields of Bulgaria and North France. She was given some remarkable privileges, too.

For instance, the allies permitted her to go into the trenches on the battle front a little more than a year ago. She is the only woman writer who has been granted that privilege. She interviewed the king and queen of Belgium, and General French, then commander of the British forces on the continent—an exploit which was shocking to European newspaper and periodical reporters. Mrs. Rinehart has been active for many years in civic and philanthropic work in Pennsylvania, her native state. Especially has she been interested in the fight on consumption that is being waged by the state, and in the patients at the public hospitals for tubercular persons.

The world's largest tuberculosis sanatorium is at Mont Alto, Pa. The patients there publish a bright little magazine, called "Spunk." Mrs. Rinehart frequently contributes to "Spunk." From her experiences in war reporting she has drawn a lesson for the inmates of this and other sanatoria and sent it to "Spunk." Here it is:

"To the Patients at Mont Alto, Hamburg and Cresson: I am sorry not to be able to write a Christmas article for Spunk this year. One of the things I promise myself, with great regularity, is to try to return to all of you some of the messages of cheerfulness and hope that you send me each month.

But time goes by, and I grow busier, and life presses very hard. So I fail, and no one is sorrier than I am.

It is a great thing, this message business. There is some sort of a message in every printed word. I am learning that every day, in the work that I do. So it is odd to think that I, who am well and strong, should be looking now and then for a word of cheerfulness from people not so fortunate.

It is really a great lesson. How wise you all are, at Cresson and Ham-

burg and Mont Alto! How well you know that of faith and hope and charity, the greatest of these is hope! Hope and high courage, and battles are won.

There are worse things than illness. There is sickness of the heart, which is despair, and there is sickness of the soul, which is death. And there is a very terrible thing, which is the sickness of nations.

This Christmas, when we are thinking of the birth of the Man of Peace, many nations of Europe are sick unto death.

Last winter, just a week or so later than this, I was at the front in Flanders. The men were being changed about in the trenches. Why? Because of Christmas day!

There had been a Christmas truce. At midnight on Christmas eve, here and there in the confronting trenches men sang the hymns of the Nativity. The Germans sang, "Stille nacht, heilige nacht." The English sang, the French, the Belgians—each the Christmas hymn of his country. The long lines took it up. Think of it! Four hundred miles, from the sea to Switzerland, men singing hymns of peace. Eight hundred miles of armed men singing.

The artillery duel ceased, and after breakfast, where the trenches were close enough together, the men held up their Christmas gifts for the other side to see.

At first they raised them cautiously, sometimes on the tip of the bayonet. Then when no one showed a disposition to fire, and the Christmas truce was an established fact, they grew bolder.

The Germans, full of sentiment about Christmas, had many gifts. The French and English were well provided. Men stepped out of the trenches onto the forbidden ground between.

A few threw cigarettes across to those of the enemy who had similarly emerged. Officers forbade it, and turned their backs.

At first cautiously, then without fear, the men mingled. What an extraordinary sight it must have been! Men who had been trying to kill each other but a few hours before, and who on the next day would again be killing, meeting there between the lines, and exchanging gifts, candy for cigarettes, matches—those luxuries of the trenches—for pipe tobacco.

All but the Belgians. Christmas dawned a sorry day for them. They were cut off from their homes. Not even a card could come to them through those lines that stretched across their country.

Even could things have been sent around by way of England, who was there to send them? Many of their families were refugees, and they knew not where. All were impoverished.

But on Christmas morning came gifts to the Belgians after all. An Englishman had thought of them. They got, every man of them, pipes, pipe tobacco, cigarettes and matches. All of that day, the strange truce went on. When night fell, the singing began again. They sang the day out, as they had sung 't in.

But the next day the men were moved in the trenches. Hate had died of a Christmas day, and war cannot live without hate. The unseen enemy across had been seen and talked to, and proved to be men, men

Not That Kind. Whenever I see a man sitting in a trolley car reading Plato, I feel sure of one thing.

"And what is that?"

"He isn't on his way to put through a deal that will net him a fortune."

Either Way.

He—So your father objects to my coming to see you, eh?

She—Well, not exactly; but he objects to my being at home when you call.

Who Wants This Job Next? William Metzler of Portland has a wonderful job picked out for him by the Great Northern Pacific Steamship company, the San Francisco Chronicle observes. He will travel between San Francisco and Hawaii on the Great Northern as official company chaperon for all young women making the trip unaccompanied.

With him on the lookout the chance of romance budding to culmination on the liner is slim indeed, for he is to have a curfew, so that all the young

with families who had sent them glits, men who smiled and who sang. They were moved on, and the fighting began again.

So I say that there are worse things than being ill. There is hate, and the business of war, and sickness of nations.

And now, to those of you who are so cheerfully and bravely fighting your battle against the enemy, disease, and fighting, like the soldiers at the front, away from your homes, let me wish for all of you a Christmas truce.

(Signed)

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART.

FOLK SONG AS OLD AS MAN

University Professor Has Told of Its Compelling Influence on Absolute Music.

Ever since human beings began to use musical sounds to express feelings, some sort of folk song has undoubtedly existed, writes Prof. Frederick Holmberg of the University of Oklahoma, according to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, but most of the folk songs as we know them today are of fairly recent origin, having been written not more than five or six centuries ago. Folk songs and dances are both father and mother of modern music. It was a great struggle when the early Christian musical scientists, with their technical perversions, had to give up using music as a handmaid to their poetry and their ritual church service, and to accept the living human folk song as a basis for the music of their churches. It was a great musical discovery when gifted composers found that folk songs of different characteristics could be welded into one composition giving the needed contrasts and still retain their unity.

When this was done we were given some of the essential forms of musical composition and were fairly on the way toward creating a new art, namely, "absolute music," such as is found in the works of Bach, Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven. The folk song caused a musical revolution and the end of this revolution is not in sight. Our best composers are striving at all times to idealize the folk songs and dances of some great nation, and the material is still abundant.

Naturally a question one may ask regarding this interesting subject is, "What is the folk song? How did it originate?" We know the names of very few composers of folk songs; most of the songs have come into being suddenly, without premeditation, dictated by the feelings of some individual living under certain social conditions. One thing alone is sure—the folk song is not a premeditated composition by some skillful professional composer.

The Captain of Industry.

"Did you hear about the defacement of Mr. Skinner's tombstone?" asked Mr. Brown a few days after the funeral of that eminent captain of industry.

"No, what was it?" inquired his neighbor, curiously.

"Some one added the word 'friends' to the epitaph."

"What was the epitaph?"

"He did his best."—Life.

Diplomacy.

"It takes diplomacy to get on with a husband," said the woman who speaks her mind freely.

"I believe it does," replied Miss Cayenne. "As I understand it, diplomacy consists largely in seeming to be deceived whether you are or not."

The Difference.

Kidder—A man enjoys himself at the theater when he has had a good laugh.

Katherine—And a woman when she has had a good cry.

New Brand.

Lady (in book department)—Have you "Coffee and Repartee"?

Clerk—Groceries upstairs, madam. I'm not sure that we carry that brand of tea, but you might inquire.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

I know that we must trust and hope, and neither doubt ourselves, nor doubt the good in one another.

While friends no dear surround me here, Let care, if he can, o'ertake me.—Dickens.

MORE ABOUT SOUPS.

A nice hot dish of soup is most sustaining and soothing on a cold night.

Sheep's Tail Soup (Armenian).—Cut in small pieces eight sheep's tails. Soak in cold water for an hour, then par-boil, drain and fry in butter. Cover with mutton stock and add a bunch of parsley, two leeks, two cloves, an onion and a stalk of celery tied in a muslin bag. Cover and boil until the meat is tender. Add three quarts of mutton stock, simmer for an hour and remove the muslin bag. Season with curry powder and thicken with the yolks of four eggs, beaten smooth in a cupful of cream. Serve with boiled rice on a separate dish.

Puree of Parsnip Soup.—Fry in butter one quart of tender parsnips, cut in dice. Cover with beef stock and cook until tender, press through a sieve and return to the fire. Add enough beef stock to make the desired quantity of soup and thicken with a tablespoonful each of flour and butter. Reheat, season and serve hot.

Italian Chestnut Soup.—Shell and blanch 50 large chestnuts, cover with veal stock, add two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, salt, pepper and nutmeg to season, and simmer for two hours or more. Press through a sieve, measure the quantity of soup, and add half as much boiling milk. Thicken with the yolk of an egg beaten with a little cold milk and serve with croûtons.

Mock Turtle Soup.—Clean a calf's head thoroughly, split the head, take out the eyes and cover with salted water, bring to a boil, cook for half an hour, take out the head, remove the bones, peel the tongue and cut up the rest of the meat in small pieces, strain the liquor and return it to the pot with the meat, adding more water if necessary. Chop fine one small onion and a head of celery and add to the soup.

Season with pepper, salt, cloves and cinnamon to taste. Just before serving add half a lemon, sliced.

HOUSEWIFE'S HELPS.

Put cheese that is wanted to keep in a stone jar and cover thickly with salt; it will not mold or become dry with this treatment.

When the metal tip comes off from shoe string, wind the end firmly with waxed thread, then sew it in and you will have as good a tip as ever.

For successful pie making use old tin plates when baking custard, pumpkin or one-crust pie. If a new tin is bought, brown it well in the oven before using it. A custard pie must be baked crisp and brown on the bottom to be palatable, and thick, heavy pans make a soggy crust.

Polish mirrors with alcohol, then rub with whiting and polish. The finish will be much superior to any other treatment. This is good for windows.

Brush silk with a piece of velvet or velveteen. Never use a brush on silk.

A worn-out fancy waist may be made into a pretty little afternoon apron, by carefully cutting out the front. If there are embroidered sleeves, pockets may be made of them.

To Cure Car Sickness.—There are many number of remedies, like the eating of raisins, dry crackers, etc., but here comes one called infallible, given by a sleeping car porter. Eat several slices of raw potato, plentifully sprinkled with salt. Salted crackers would probably have the same result and be more digestible.

When cleaning any garment or gloves, mix gasoline with flour; rub this paste well into the soiled spots and brush well after the gasoline is evaporated. Peroxide will take out fruit stains, even of long standing. One application put on when they are on the line is usually sufficient. This need not be washed out as it does not injure the fabric.

Velvet covers to coat hangers are much better than silk, as the garment does not slip off so easily.

A small piece of butter dropped into the boiling sirup before it is added to the egg white insures a creamy frosting. A teaspoonful of cream will answer the same purpose.

Nellie Maxwell

Industrial Training and Crime.

It is a fact that a very large percentage of the inmates of prisons are industrially untrained, and unable to earn a living income honestly. In Sing Sing the number of men who may be thus classed has been variously estimated by those acquainted with conditions at from 75 to 90 per cent of the total population. In that fact is the cause of much crime, in the remedying of that condition is to be found the cure for it in a large number of cases.—From the Star of Hope, published by Sing Sing Prison.

New Discovery of Value.

A soft and silky fiber, known as "malva blanca," has been discovered in Cuba, and is said to give considerable promise of being an ideal material for sugar bags. The fibers will stand close weaving, will not shrink, and are stronger than hemp. It is stated.—Popular Mechanics.

Just a Supposition.

The information in the Good Book is so effect that there will be no giving in marriage in heaven may refer to wedding presents only.

Look and Feel Clean, Sweet and Fresh Every Day

Drink a glass of real hot water before breakfast to wash out poisons.

Life is not merely to live, but to live well, eat well, digest well, work well, sleep well, look well. What a glorious condition to attain, and yet how very easy it is if one will only adopt the morning inside bath.

Folks who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when they arise, splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, can, instead, feel as fresh as a daisy by opening the sluices of the system each morning and flushing out the whole of the internal poisonous stagnant matter.

Everyone, whether ailing, sick or well, should, each morning, before breakfast, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary tract before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast. While you are enjoying your breakfast the water and phosphate is quietly extracting a large volume of water from the blood and getting ready for a thorough flushing of all the inside organs.

The millions of people who are bothered with constipation, bilious spells, stomach trouble, rheumatism; others who have sallow skins, blood disorders and sickly complexions are urged to get a quartor pound of limestone phosphate from any store that handles drugs which will cost very little, but is sufficient to make anyone a pronounced crank on the subject of internal sanitation.—Adv.

Diplomacy is often a knife in the hands of the underhand.

A GLASS OF SALTS WILL END KIDNEY-BACKACHE

Says Drugs Excite Kidneys and Recommends Only Salts, Particularly If Bladder Bothers You.

When your kidneys hurt and your back feels sore, don't get scared and proceed to load your stomach with a lot of drugs that excite the kidneys and irritate the entire urinary tract. Keep your kidneys clean like you keep your bowels clean, by flushing them with a mild, harmless salts which removes the body's urinous waste and stimulates them to their normal activity. The function of the kidneys is to filter the blood. In 24 hours they strain from it 500 grains of acid and waste, so we can readily understand the vital importance of keeping the kidneys active.

Drink lots of water—you can't drink too much; also get from any pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning for a few days and your kidneys will act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate clogged kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean and active. Try this, also keep up the water drinking, and no doubt you will wonder what became of your kidney trouble and backache.—Adv.

Don't think 'cause a mule takes to his heels that he is a coward.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To bald plant of water add 1 oz. Bar Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 4 oz. of glycerine. Apply to the hair twice a week until it becomes the desired shade. A hygienist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair and remove dandruff. It is excellent for falling hair and will make hair soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.—Adv.

If angels fear to tread where fools rush in, they should use their wings.

SYRUP OF FIGS FOR A CHILD'S BOWELS

It is cruel to force nauseating, harsh physic into a sick child.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give your child "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Adv.

Every man is a hero—in his mind.

Why That Lame Back?

Morning lameness, sharp twinges when bending, or an all-day back-ache; each is cause enough to suspect kidney trouble. Get after the cause. Help the kidneys. We Americans go it too hard. We overdo, overeat and neglect our sleep and exercise and so we are fast becoming a nation of kidney sufferers. 72% more deaths than in 1890 is the 1910 census story. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands recommend them.

A Pennsylvania Case

D. R. Pringle, 512 Oak St., Indiana, Pa., says: "I suffered acutely from pains across the small of my back. The kidney secretions passed too frequently, especially at night and I felt miserable. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills rid me of the back-ache and regulated the action of my kidneys. The cure has lasted and my kidneys are now in good shape."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Rheumacide

The Reliable Remedy for lumbago, gout and **RHEUMATISM** GETS AT THE JOINTS FROM THE INSIDE For sale by all druggists

AGENTS WANTED—To write for cuts and description or send for sample of the best selling 25c article for the household or traveling. **BUTCHER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and service free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. Something everyone should know. Send a 2c money order for sample of the best article for the household or traveling. **MRS. ELIZABETH HARMAN, COLORADO, MD.**

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 6-1916.

Health for Sick Women

For Forty Years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has Been Woman's Most Reliable Medicine—Here is More Proof.

To women who are suffering from some form of woman's special ills, and have a constant fear of breaking down, the three following letters ought to bring hope:—



Pinkham remedies.

North Crandon, Wis.—"When I was 16 years old I got married and at 18 years I gave birth to twins and it left me with very poor health. I could not walk across the floor without having to sit down to rest and it was hard for me to keep about and do my work. I went to a doctor and he told me I had a displacement and ulcers, and would have to have an operation. This frightened me so much that I did not know what to do. Having heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I thought I would give it a trial and it made me as well as ever. I cannot say enough in favor of the Pinkham remedies."—Mrs. MAYME ASBACH, North Crandon, Wis.

Testimony from Oklahoma.

Lawton, Okla.—"When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I seemed to be good for nothing. I tired easily and had headaches much of the time and was irregular. I took it again before my little child was born and it did me a wonderful amount of good at that time. I never fail to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to ailing women because it has done so much for me."—Mrs. A. L. McCASLAND, 509 Have St., Lawton, Okla.

From a Grateful Massachusetts Woman.

Roxbury, Mass.—"I was suffering from inflammation and was examined by a physician who found that my trouble was caused by a displacement. My symptoms were bearing down pains, backache, and sluggish liver. I tried several kinds of medicine; then I was asked to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has cured me as I am pleased to be in my usual good health by using it and highly recommend it."—Mrs. B. M. Osgood, 1 Haynes Park, Roxbury, Mass.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

Pain or dull ache in the back is often evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

Danger Signals. If these danger signals are unheeded more serious results may be expected; kidney trouble in its worst form may steal upon you.

Thousands of people have testified that the mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy is soon realized—that it stands the highest for its remarkable curative effect in the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine, you should have the best.

Lame Back.

Lame back is only one of many symptoms of kidney trouble. Other symptoms showing that you may need Swamp-Root are, being subject to embarrassing and frequent bladder troubles day and

BILIOUS, HEADACHY, SICK "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

Get a 10-cent box. Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.

Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret at night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv.

Easy.

Mrs. Jones—What would you give a dog to prevent its barking at night? Mr. Smith—Give it away.

PREPAREDNESS!

To Fortify The System Against Grip when Grip is prevalent LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE should be taken, as this combination of Quinine with other ingredients destroys germs acts as a Tonic and Laxative and thus keeps the system in condition to withstand Colds, Grip and Influenza. There is only one "BROMO QUININE." B. W. GROVE'S signature on box top.

A girl sometimes encourages one man in order to make some other man jealous.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

It is hard to convince a schoolboy that summer vacation days are longer than winter school days.

MAKING SATISFACTORY PROFIT FROM FARM



Ideal Farm Buildings and Grounds.

(From Weekly Letter, United States Department of Agriculture.)

Under the conditions which prevail on the average American farm, the opportunity for making a satisfactory profit varies directly with the number of acres farmed, according to farm management specialists in the department of agriculture. This statement is substantiated by figures gathered in the course of a survey which has recently been made by the department of a portion of Chester county, Pennsylvania. This survey, in the opinion of the specialists, emphasizes what has been called "the small-farm policy," which is discussed at some length in a bulletin soon to be issued, Farm Management Practice of Chester County, Pennsylvania.

In the territory surveyed, farms of from 30 to 40 acres required for each crop acre \$15 worth of machinery on an average, as compared with less than \$9 worth on farms of 160 acres and over. The small-sized farms needed one horse for every nine acres, as compared with one horse for more than 17 acres on the larger holdings. In spite of this increased investment per acre, the small farms were not so well equipped with labor-saving machinery.

On the farms of from 13 to 40 acres the average labor income—that is to say, the money which the farmer receives for his year's work after the interest on his investment has been

deducted—was only \$240, while on farms of over 160 acres the average was \$1,575. From these and other figures which convey the same lesson, the investigators concluded that the small farm, carrying on a general farming business, labors under a fixed handicap that is inherent in its size.

This relation of the size of the farm to the opportunity for profit is declared in the bulletin already mentioned to be of vital interest "because of the notion which so widely prevails that the ideal of American agriculture is the small farm. Numerous real estate promotion schemes are based on this idea. It is a distinct fallacy. Very small farms are difficult to make successful anywhere, and it is only the exceptional man who is equal to the task. They must always be devoted to the most intensive types of farming, and the products of most kinds of intensive farming fluctuate greatly in volume and price, so that the business is very insecure.

The danger is greatly magnified if the small farm is situated a long distance from market, for prices for their products do not have to fall very far until the transportation charges wipe out all profits. Even in the vicinity of the markets these small farms succeed only in localities where they have distinct advantages for the particular type of farming which they follow."

DISORDERS OF THE FAITHFUL DAIRY COW

Treatment of Noninfectious Garget Is Simple—Infectious Form Is Hard to Cure.

(By F. B. HADLEY, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.)

Garget makes an appearance every once in a while in cows which apparently are in perfect health. The milk in severe cases, is either stringy or otherwise altered in character when drawn and collects a yellowish-colored sediment on standing. In less pronounced cases there may be little visible change in the milk, but an examination would reveal a large number of germs.

Noninfectious garget is caused by bruises or other injuries, or by a sudden congestion of blood in the udder as frequently occurs in heavy milkers and in heifers at first calving. Affected animals usually make a complete recovery if given one and a half pounds of epsom salts and their feed is restricted to that of a succulent nature.

The cause of infectious garget is a germ or germs. When many of them are present in the udder not only is the milk changed as mentioned above, but the udder itself becomes hot and sensitive to the touch.

The importance of the infectious form of garget rests in the fact that it is usually not easily cured and has a tendency to recur. Furthermore the disease is easily conveyed to healthy cows through the medium of the milkmaid's hands or contaminated material of any kind, unless precautions are taken to avoid the transfer of the germs.

Temporary relief may be given by bathing the udder with hot water for one-half hour each morning and evening. After thoroughly drying the surface of the udder warm cottonseed oil should be rubbed in with the palm of the hand.

A complete cure is possible in most cases only by drying the cow off at once so that her system may be free to fight the disease-producing germs that are present in the udder.

Profitable Hog Raising.

To make hogs profitable we must provide plenty of range that we may keep their yards clean and sanitary. To be successful a man must be particular with his breeding stock.

The breed is of less importance than the surroundings. It will pay any hog owner to dip all of his growing pigs at least once a month to keep their skin in good condition and free from lice.

Support for Ordinary Farrier.

Three or four acres of alfalfa, with an acre devoted to garden truck, and another acre to poultry, and cow pasture, with a few cows, a hundred chickens, and three or four brood sows will support the ordinary family of five, with enough left over to pay taxes.

Cow-Test Associations.

The best thing for any dairying locality is the organization of cow-test associations.

In Denmark the organization of these cow-test associations has more than doubled the value of the dairy herds.

Burn Orchard Rubbish.

If you are not busy, now is a good time to go through the orchard and pick up and burn all fallen twigs and branches, since these may be harboring injurious insects.

QUITE IMPORTANT TO APPLY MANURE

First Step in Maintenance of Productive Capacity of Soil—Affords Better Tillth.

Farm manure is one of the products of the North Dakota farm that is often neglected. Manure when properly applied gives good returns. It has been found at the North Dakota experiment station that manure has given a return of \$1.40 per load and that was on the heavy Red River valley soils. To secure this result it was applied to a corn crop, which it increased, as well as the wheat crops that followed it. Had it been applied directly to the wheat these good results would likely not have been secured. In fact, it might have brought in the first crop a decrease instead of the 25 per cent increase.

At the Langdon substitution it was found that wheat following corn manured ten loads to the acre, was increased seven bushels more than wheat on similar corn ground, but not manured. And the next year barley grown on the same land was increased 7½ bushels, and the good effects of the manure will extend to one or two more crops.

The drier the climate the slower the manure decays and so the good effects from it become available more slowly. When plowed under for corn the soil is well packed on to the manure, which hastens its becoming available.

Pasture land that is to be plowed up soon is a good place to spread the manure. It stimulates the grass, and the manure decays some, so it is in good condition for being worked into the soil and for improving it when plowed under. The pasture also has the advantage that the manure can be spread on it at any time. Meadow that is to be plowed up is also a splendid place for applying the manure.

It has been found that better returns are secured from the manure when light applications are made. Six to eight loads per acre is a good amount to apply.

The application of manure is the cheapest means of returning organic or vegetable matter to the soil, and the maintenance of a good supply of decaying organic matter is the first and most important step in the maintenance of the productive capacity of the soil. It gives the soil better tillth, increases the availability of the mineral elements of plant food and improves the water-holding capacity of the soil, in addition to being a source of nitrogen as a plant food.—North Dakota Experiment Station.

Make Progressive Farmer.

All success in the cultivation of the soil comes from the application of scientific methods. The application of scientific methods in practical agriculture makes of us progressive farmers. We are progressive to the extent of applying scientific methods to our agricultural work. The application of scientific methods makes us practical.

Reduce Insect Pests.

Insect pests can be reduced by destroying the rubbish of dead plants and weeds along the garden fence. Sweep the shrubbery clean with a broom, brush the under ledges of the fence, sweep the house wall, shake the vines, dislodge sparrows' nests, and clean up in bright fall days.

Damage From Fungi.

Truck crops suffer least from fungi in seasons that open with a cool spring and end with a very hot summer, with a rainfall below the average.

DAIRY TALK

NEGLECT VALUE OF RECORDS

Cow Bought at Low Price Not Always Best Investment—Best to Keep Track of Feed and Milk.

Is the cheaper-priced dairy cow necessarily the better investment? The question is well answered in the following instance: A man wishing a cow for dairy purposes called upon a dairyman who kept milk records as well as cost accounts. The buyer confined his attention to two cows. One of these would cost him \$75, the other \$175. The former was in good condition, but the dairy characteristics were not as fully developed as they might have been; the latter was the direct opposite. The records of the two cows were shown the buyer, but he was not as much interested in records as he should have been. He did not consider it worth while to sit down and figure out which would be the better investment.

Butter sold for 35 cents per pound the year around.
The \$75 cow had a record of 226 pounds of butter.
Cost of feed—\$72.
\$75—\$72.00—\$3.00 profit per year.
The \$175 cow had a record of 415 pounds.
Cost of feed—\$145.
\$175—\$145.00—\$30.00 profit per year.

From these figures we see that it would take the \$75 cow about ten years to pay for herself in butter; if she was a middle-aged cow she would never do it. On the other hand, the \$175 cow would have paid for herself in butter in less than three years.

The buyer bought the \$75 cow. Would he have done this if he had appreciated the value of records, and figured out the value of each cow?

TREATING ULCERS OF CORNEA

Touch All Parts of Cornea With Stick of Nitrate of Silver—Bathe With Solution of Silver Water.

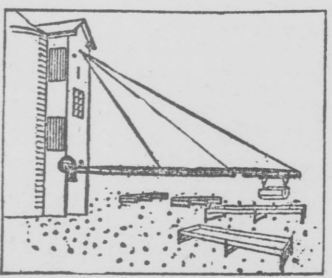
Ulcers of the cornea in calves may be caused by several things, such as bruises, abscesses, or beads from fox-tail; or it may be the result of a severe attack of pink eye. You can tell ulcers of the cornea from pink eye by means of the discharge. Instead of pus, you will find an acid, watery fluid. If it should be ulcer of the cornea, or ulcers formed by very violent cases of the pink eye, the treatment is about the same. Take a stick of nitrate of silver, sharpen as you would a pencil, get an attendant to hold the head of the calf, keeping the eyelids back, and touch all parts of the ulcer lightly with the stick of silver nitrate. Wait a few minutes and bathe eyes with a solution of salt water.

Repeat this operation in about three days. Unless you have a distinct projection on the corner of the eye, do not use the caustic treatment. Bathe several times a day with sulphate of zinc, 15 grains to a half pint of soft water. Protect the eyes from flies, sunlight, etc.

USEFUL IN CARRYING SILAGE

Contrivance Adapted to Average-Sized and Small Feeding Yards—Arrangement Saves Labor.

The Nebraska experiment station in its Bulletin No. 145 describes in detail the silage carrier shown here. It is adapted to average-sized and small



Silage Carrier.

feeding yards and is a highly useful and labor-saving arrangement. The boom or arm to which the carrier is attached must be strongly attached and guyed. The feeding racks are arranged in a semicircle that brings them just under the tip of the arm.

GIVE COWS SALT REGULARLY

Best Plan Is to Have Box Handy Where Animals Can Help Themselves Whenever They Wish.

Don't forget to salt the cows. In experiments it has been found that a cow should have three-fourths of an ounce of salt a day live weight, with an additional six-tenths of an ounce for each twenty pounds of milk produced, to keep her in the best of condition.

Animals deprived of salt become emaciated and of low vitality, finally suffering a complete breakdown. Salt should be provided regularly.

The best plan is to have a box containing salt where the animals can get to it whenever they so desire. Either fine salt or rock salt can be used, although we prefer the latter.

Cheap Dairy Disinfectant.

A 2 per cent solution of creolin is a good, cheap disinfectant to use in dairy work. It should always be used after milking, however, and not before.

Beneficial to the Calf.

As a rule it is desirable to have cows go dry at least a month before calving. This has a beneficial effect on the calf.

Be Regular in Dairying.

In the dairy be regular in feeding and milking.

SUDDEN DEATH

Caused by Disease of the Kidneys

The close connection which exists between the heart and the kidneys is well known nowadays. As soon as kidneys are diseased, arterial tension is increased and the heart functions are attacked. When the kidneys no longer pour forth waste, uric acid poisoning occurs, and the person dies and the cause is often given as heart disease, or disease of brain or lungs.

It is a good insurance against such a risk to send 10 cents for a large trial package of "Anuric"—the latest discovery of Dr. Pierce. Also send a sample of your water. This will be examined without charge by expert chemists at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. When you suffer from backache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired, worn-out feeling, it's time to write Dr. Pierce, describe your symptoms and get his

medical opinion, without charge—absolutely free. This "Anuric" of Dr. Pierce's is 37 times more active than lithia, for it dissolves uric acid in the system, as hot water does sugar.

Simply ask for Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets. There can be no imitation. Every package of "Anuric" is sure to be Dr. Pierce's. You will find the signature on the package just as you do on Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the ever-famous friend to ailing women.

Worry is a frequent cause and sometimes a symptom of kidney disease. Thousands have testified to immediate relief from these symptoms after using Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets for the kidneys and backache.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong, sick women well. No alcohol. Sold in tablets or liquid.

GARAGES, MACHINE SHOPS, MANUFACTURERS!

Machinery Wanted!

Will pay high cash prices for new or used metal working machines, such as Lathes, Shapers, Millers, Grinders, Planers, etc. Will also accept trade-in on new machines. Send full description of machinery for sale, write us. We will pay a big commission for information leading to business.

HERBERT SEGAL MACHINERY CO.

NEW YORK CITY

240 EAST 14TH STREET.

It's a wise saw that knows its own maker.

Hawaii's output in pineapple this year will be nearly ten million cans.

Ec-Zene Kills Eczema.

Let us prove it. Accept no substitute. If your Druggist does not have it, write to Ec-Zene Co., St. Paul, Minn.—Adv.

Don't lose all your energy waiting for rich relations to die.

Not Gray Hairs but Tired Eyes make us look older than we are. Keep your Eyes young and you will look young. After the Movies Murine Your Eyes. Don't tell your age. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, Sends Eye Book on request.

And when a man's down he thinks it is all up with him.

Important to Mothers Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

India's railroads pension old employees.

ITCHING, BURNING SCALPS

Crusted With Dandruff Yield Readily to Cuticura. Trial Free.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse the scalp of dandruff crustings and scallings, and Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal itching and irritations. Nothing better, surer or more economical than these super-creamy emollients for hair and scalp troubles of young or old. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Safety First.

Georgie felt he was safe. They were standing at the front gate. "Won't you come into the parlor and sit a little while, Georgie, dear?" "No-o. I think not," replied Georgie, hesitatingly.

"I wish you would," the girl went on; "it's awful lonesome. Mother has gone out, and father is upstairs, groaning with rheumatism in the legs."

"Both legs?" asked Georgie.

"Yes, both legs."

"Then I'll come in."

Safety First.

Knicker—What is the best thing to do in dealing with the submarine question? Booker—Well, we might dry up.

Correct Answer.

"Why isn't a nautical mile the same as an ordinary mile?" "Because it is knot."

A girl may not care to be everything to an eligible young man; she's usually satisfied to become his better half.

If you must knock, get out in the middle of a 40-acre lot before you swing your hammer.

As a rule the world never sympathizes with the married man whose nose is against the grindstone.

COFFEE WAS IT.

People Slowly Learn the Facts.

"All my life I have been a slave to coffee. I kept gradually losing my health, but I used to say 'nonsense, it don't hurt me.'"

"Slowly I was forced to admit the truth and the final result was that my nervous force was shattered."

"My heart became weak and uncertain in its action and that frightened me. Then my physician told me that I must stop drinking coffee or I could never expect to be well again."

"I thought of Postum but could hardly bring myself to give up the coffee."

"Finally I concluded that I owed it to myself to give Postum a trial. I got a package and carefully followed the directions, and what a delicious, nourishing, rich drink it was! Do you know, I found it very easy to shift from coffee to Postum."

"Almost immediately after I made the change I found myself better, and as the days went by I kept on improving. My nerves grew steady, I slept well and felt strong and well-balanced. Now the old nervousness is gone and I am well once more."

It pays to give up the drink that acts on some like a poison, for health is the greatest fortune one can have. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Piles Cured in 6 to 10 Days

Druggists refund money for **ADOLPH'S** pills to cure itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles. First application gives relief. Box

Wrath usually comes in family jars.

For Rheumatic Pains



Yager's Liniment, the great external remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises or congestion, gives prompt relief from pain.

YAGER'S LINIMENT

Mr. John Abernethy, Claremont Mills, Md., writes:

"For four

INDUSTRIES OF THE BLIND

During 1915 the work for the Delaware blind has made progress in spite of some discouragements. Chief among these has been a falling off of public interest and patronage; during the past holiday season when other commercial interests were reporting increase business to the extent of forty to fifty per cent., the business of the Blind-Shop fell off ten per cent. We cannot believe the public is out of sympathy with their less fortunate citizens who with zeal and ambition strive to rise above their great natural handicap. But unassuming and diffident the self-respecting blind retiring indignant obscurity do not protrude themselves upon the public eye and are put out of mind as provided for. Alas, the last winter's job does not provide this winter's need. The mendicant on the corner is ever in the public eye and reaps its harvest daily. Can it be that a degenerate public sympathy lends itself to the encouragement of this prostitution of human defects and their exploitation for material gain? The beggar on the street works three or four hours a day and takes in many times the income of the widow whose mite swells his coffers. Can he thus be reclaimed to self-respect and industry?

Again the blind are very much like the seeing, by and large, not all who have the ability and the chance for a self-respecting livelihood avail themselves of their opportunity. Many are twice blind, physically and morally, and others have a far greater defect in inebriety. The workers for the blind in the past have attempted to carry these double defects and raise them to a plane above both defects, in several cases naturally failures have resulted, and some who have proved themselves amply able to earn double their living cost, have retired to the hospitable care of the public or to be a burden on family or friends. These cases have been lamented but their elimination has purged the industries of the blind of embarrassments and left the work to more deserving and sincere claimants for the great boon so freely given by the state, city, and public patronage of self help and industrial independence.

Nearly every one of the great manufacturing plants of our city has given all its business to the Blind-Shop in their line; and many of our great office buildings have generously patronized the plant, the department stores have sold their products, and still there is a great lack of work for our shop. This lack is found in the support of the general public. If housewives would ask their dealers for blind made brooms or rugs this deficiency of work would be quickly supplied. Further it seems to be forgotten that the Blind-Shop is a State institution, and numbers among its beneficiaries those from Sussex and Kent and rural New Castle as well as Wilmington. Yet outside of the city the work seems to have been forgotten entirely, little or no support comes from other parts of the State.

One of the many societies and organizations who have been interested in the uplift of the blind, The Cynthia's Helpers of The Sunshine Society alone have remained faithful to this good cause. Their members have been active in securing work, their donations of delicacies have been gratefully received, and on January 11 they gave a beautiful concert at the Blind-Shop which was greatly enjoyed by the blind and their friends. At this concert the solos of Messrs. Frank Mason and Edgar D. Smith, and Mrs. Eleanor G. Kemery were greatly enjoyed, besides these the blind soloists were Miss Helen Bye, and Messrs. William Stevenson and Elmer Vogts, the latter performing upon the piano. The accompanists were Messrs. N. C. Morgan and E. W. Mauldin and Mrs. C. C. Bye. Refreshments were served by The Sunshine Society and a royal good time was enjoyed. The Cynthia's Helpers have also interested themselves in a defective child, Charles Montruchio, an Italian, who was sent to the Arthur Home for Blind Babies. Professor Abbott was brought here by the society and gave Shakespearean lectures in private homes for the benefit of this case. \$340.24 was thus raised and transmitted through this commission to the managers of the home.

The field worker or "home teacher" of the commission found much of his activity confined to work at the shop, although many visits were made throughout the city and state, much of the outside work being the supervision of the work of the blind at their homes. During the past three months three new cases of blindness were discovered. One lady cordially appreciated the efforts of our field officer, and was introduced to Moon type and otherwise encouraged to meet her altered condition of life. One man was brought to the Blind-Shop and is now caning chairs successfully. The third case was a gentleman living at Milford, who had lately suffered the loss of eyesight by an accident. One visit was made and the pupil introduced to the Braille system of tangible print and his future instruction carried on by correspondence in that type. The pupil was very apt and made wonderful progress. A transcript from a Braille letter from him says: "Kindly send the above named books as soon as possible for I shall be lost without some reading matter."

The gross earnings of the Blind-Shop for the past three months from cash sales was \$2,034.71. All the departments showed net earnings over the cost of material and the blind labor, except the broom department, where a failure in the crop of broom corn throughout the country and a consequent large increase in the cost of this material made this department run short. The price of the product has now been increased and it is hoped the broom shop will hold its own.

It is the earnest hope that the Blind-

Shop shall receive the continued support and patronage of its many friends, that this good work for the benefit of those less fortunate of our fellow citizens may like them, rise above its many handicaps and stand on a firm and substantial foundation. The shop is so crowded for space that it is very difficult to handle the business economically, and a mortgage which still is on the property saps its vitality. Is it too much to hope that our generous friends of the past may, take measures to provide for these deficiencies?

This commission deeply laments the death of our efficient and genial auditor, the late Mr. William H. Saunders. The Delaware Commission for the Blind.

TOWNSEND

Miss Pearl Boggs, of Smyrna, spent several days in town this week.

Mrs. Jonathan Hodgson has returned to the home of her son, Richard Hodgson.

Walter E. Harris and wife spent the week-end with his parents in Bridgeville.

Mrs. William Peacock, of Massey's Md., visited Mrs. Oliver Foraker recently.

Mrs. George M. D. Hart has returned home, after spending a month with her son, Harry Hart and family in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Clara Knotts left town Saturday for a month's visit with her son, G. Lloyd Knotts and wife, in City Point, Virginia.

Misses Mildred Wells, of Wilmington, and Mary Tarbuton, near Middletown, spent the week-end with Miss Anna G. VanDyke.

Earl Shockley has been appointed mail carrier on the automobile rural route to succeed Messrs. Lynam and Hutchison and started on duty Monday.

Mrs. Edward Hart, Mrs. Walter Hart, Mrs. Sallie Taylor, Mrs. Richard Hodgson and Mrs. W. A. Scott spent Thursday at L. L. Maloney's, in Wilmington.

Twenty-five members of the Mohawk tribe, No. 55, Improved Order of Red Men, from here attended the service at the Tabernacle by Dr. Lyon in Wilmington on Thursday evening.

Rev. Warren Burr will begin his revival meetings next Sunday night, February 6th, at 7.30 and continues each night during the week, except Saturday, until further notice.

ODESSA

Mr. Malcolm Croft is attending court at Wilmington this week.

Mr. Alvin Rose, of Carney's Point, spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr. Carrol Staats, of near Townsend, spent last week with friends here.

Mr. Fred Wiest, of Philadelphia, is visiting his sister Miss Emma Wiest.

Mr. Mally Davis, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with his mother Mrs. M. M. Davis.

Miss Lou Skelenger, of Wilmington, was an over Sunday visitor with relatives here.

Mrs. I. G. Webb and daughter Mary, spent last Friday with her mother at Townsend.

Mrs. Isiah Stewart and little granddaughter Miriam Stewart, of Chester, visited her father Capt. John Morris on Sunday.

Epworth League Devotional service on Sunday evening, at 6.45 o'clock. Topic, "When it Costs to be True." Leader, Miss Dorothy Reynolds. Everybody welcome.

Why It Pays To Read The Ads

The shrewd men and women of today not only read advertisements, but they study them. They have come to watch for them, and the business man who realizes as much, is getting their trade. The modern man and woman have come to know that when a business house has anything special to offer it will appear in the newspaper—and if no such offer meet their eyes when they open the paper, they very naturally assume that their merchants have nothing worth saying this week, that week, or whatever week it may be. The public the world over is guided in its purchases by newspaper offerings to them, if no such offerings appear, they naturally look elsewhere for them.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

Wagons and Dearbarns for sale. J. C. GREEN.

FOR SALE—Wagons and Dearbarns. J. C. GREEN.

FOR RENT—Good stable, with four stalls. Also small garage. M. T. WILSON.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

J. H. Emerson agent for the Model T Evans Combination Vacuum Sweeper.

For Sale—Three Thoroughbred Toulouse ganders. Call Phone 266-12. MRS. JOHN D. GILL.

WANTED.—Girl for housework. White or colored. MISS REBA FINGER, 905 Shipley St., Wilmington, Del.

Best wheat makes best flour; best flour makes best bread. Use "White Rose" flour and be convinced. Sold by all leading grocers and manufacturers.

MECHANICS WANTED.—Machinists, Boilermakers, Machine hands and Handy men are needed in the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Locomotive Repair Shops. Good pay and good working conditions. Apply to Master Mechanic's Office, Wilmington, Del.

The Transcript \$1.00

WARWICK

Preaching Sunday morning at 10.30 A. M. Christian Endeavor at 7.30 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pyle are visiting her mother Mrs. Heavelow, near Earleville.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Merritt and children were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Urie Ginn, near McDonough.

Mr. and Mrs. William Brown, of Cecilton, spent Thursday with their daughter Mrs. Sterling McCubbin.

Mr. Howard Bishop, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with his parents Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bishop, near town.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mullin and children, of near Delaware City, were Thursday guests of her sister Mrs. S. D. Wilson.

Mr. T. Bayard Vinyard left town on Thursday for DeFord, Fla., where he will spend a month with his uncle Mr. V. F. Fountain and family.

Sales to Take Place

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th.—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Frank R. Pool at McDonough. D. P. Hutchison, auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c., by James Sartin, at his residence about two miles from Summit Bridge, on road leading to Chesapeake City, Md. Eugene Racine, auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, household goods, &c., by John C. David, on the "J. H. David farm," two miles south of Taylor's Bridge. D. P. Hutchison, auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c., by Bayard Jordan, on the "Janvier Farm," on road from Summit Bridge to Glasgow. Eugene Racine, auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c., by Herbert M. Price, on road from Summit Bridge to Glasgow.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farming implements, etc., by William H. Dickinson, on the Houston farm, 1 mile west of Mt. Pleasant. Eugene Racine, Auc.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c., by Benjamin Boyles on the "Harry Perkins' farm," on Mill Lane, between Shallockross and Voshell mills, about three miles north of Middletown. D. P. Hutchison, auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c., by W. T. Sartin, at Summit Bridge. Eugene Racine, auctioneer.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, etc., by Frank L. Tatman, on the old Tatman Homestead, on the "Levels".

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1916.—Public Sale of Stock, farming implements, by Walter H. Schriver, on the "Craven Farm", 2 miles north of McDonough. D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22d, 1916.—Public Sale of stock and farming implements by Herman Watson, on the residence of Levi Watson, on the road from Odessa to Townsend. D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22d, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farming implements, &c., by Wm. J. Crompton of the "R. T. Cann Home Farm," on the road from Summit Bridge to Kirkwood. D. P. Hutchison, auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23d, 1916.—Public Sale of Stock, farming implements, etc., by Harvey K. Smith, on the "Parvis Farm", on the road leading from Jamison's Corner to St. Georges. D. P. Hutchison, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1916.—Public sale of stock and farming implement by William Boyles, on the "George H. Wiggins" farm on the road from Pine Tree to Blackbird Landing. D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c., by J. W. Parris, about three miles south of Chesapeake City, Md., and on road between Cayots Corner and St. Augustine. Frank Blackburn, auc.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7th, 1916.—Public sale of horses, cows and mules, by George W. Hurd, on the Vance's Neck road, two miles east of McDonough.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN. SATURDAY, FEB. 26th, 1916 From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN SATURDAY, FEB. 26th, 1916 From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT ASPHIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY DURING FEBRUARY, 1916 From 7 to 12 A. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES, Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

FEBRUARY

and Leap Year. Men, look out! Better be prepared and we can help you.

Full Dress Clothes

Evening Clothes

Tuxedo Suits, \$15 to \$35
Full Dress, \$20 to \$40. Dress Vests, \$2.50 to \$5. Prince Albert Suits, \$20 to \$35. Everything else in Hats, Shoes and Furnishings.

Special Offerings

this month. Clean-up Sale of Heavy Suits, Overcoats and Trousers and they will be much higher next season.

Overcoat Sale, \$6 to \$22.50
Suit Sale, \$6 to \$18.75
Trousers Sale, \$1 to \$4.50
Shirt Sale, 65c to \$1.15
Shoe Sale, \$3.50
Special Tailoring, \$16.50 and lots of other good things. Come in and look them over.

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

FOR SHERIFF

OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY

—1916—

Joshua Z. Crossland

OF ST. GEORGES HUNDRED

Subject to the Decision of the Republican Voters.



ODDS and ENDS
priced very LOW

THIS WEEK WE OFFER OUR "ODDS AND ENDS" AT PRICES WHICH WILL PAY YOU BIG TO COME IN AND BUY WHAT YOU NEED TO CARRY YOU AND YOUR FAMILY THRU THE WINTER.

WE HAVE BIG PILES OF THINGS AT VERY LITTLE PRICES.

BUT THE BIG PILES WILL FAST DWINDLE.

BETTER HURRY!

J. B. Messick

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE



Sewing can be either — Work or Play

It all depends on the light. Sewing by the glimmer of the ordinary flickering, smoking, smelly lamp is work, difficult work. Hard on the eyes, oftentimes the real cause of throbbing, nervous headaches.

But it's a real pleasure to pick out the finest stitches by the radiant, soft, white light of a Rayo Lamp burning

ATLANTIC
Rayolight
OIL

A Rayo Lamp makes a heap of difference—the difference between work and play. And it's beautiful—actually improves the appearance of a room. Your dealer can show you special designs, specially made for your very parlor, sitting room or kitchen, and inexpensive, too—from \$1.50 up. Cleans easily and lasts for all time.

Gives the best light when filled with Atlantic Rayolight Oil—the kerosene that burns without smoke or smell, that does not char wicks, but that does yield a marvelous white, soft light and unusually intense and economical heat.

And thousands and thousands of knowing housewives say money can't buy anything as good as Atlantic Rayolight Oil for whitening clothes (one-half cup to the boiler), and for cleaning stoves, hair brushes and combs, for dusting, brightening faded carpets, polishing furniture, etc.

Buy it by name—Atlantic Rayolight Oil—from any dealer who displays this sign:



Costs no more than the unknown, unreliable kind.

ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Philadelphia Pittsburgh

Special Sale==Rubber Goods

The weather Bureau says we are to have lots of Winter yet and the snow plus the Spring rains that are sure to follow, will make Rubber Goods specially useful.

So for one week only we offer our whole big stock of Ladies' Men's and Children's Rubbers for prices much reduced as shown below. Thus:

Men's Hip Boots, regular price \$5.50, Special Price.....\$4.25

Men's Rubber Boots, knee length, "Rolled edge", "Snag-proof" vamp, "Goodyear" quality. Regular price \$3.50, Special Price.....\$2.75

Ladies', Youths', Misses', Boys' and Children's Rubber Boots, all at greatly reduced prices.

Men's Storm Rubbers, "Goodyear Glove," the best make in the U. S., regular price \$1.00. Special Price 85c

Ladies', "Goodyear Glove" Rubbers, regular price 75c. Special price...63c

Misses', Children's and Infants' Rubber Footwear, at greatly lower than usual prices.

This big "Cut Price" Sale of all our Rubber Goods begins Saturday, Feb. 5th and ends Saturday, Feb. 12th.

Fogel & Burstan Dept. Store
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St. MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

NOTICE

Having removed and overhauled the old Shallockross Mill, near McDonough, we are in a position to do all kinds of milling work, Satisfaction guaranteed. Come and give us a trial and be convinced that you can get the best flour and finest meal and ground feed at Shallockross Mills. Thanking you for past favors and trusting that we may have a continuance of the same, We beg to remain, Yours respt.,

Shallockross & Klotzbecher

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS

DENTIST

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

—OF—

APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART, IN TOWNSEND, DEL. EVERY SATURDAY, DURING FEBRUARY 1916 From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

W. S. MONEY, Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23d, 1916 From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD, SATURDAY, FEB. 26th, 1916 From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S. WOODKEEPER, Collector of Taxe- for Blackbird Hundred

The Transcript, \$1.00